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NEWS OF THE WEEK SUMMARIZED.

The Great Storm.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The worst effect of the storm appears to be southeast of Chicago. Trains between here and Louisville and Cincinnati are completely blocked. The morning trains east were abandoned except by one line. All incoming trains from the west are six to eighteen hours late. Trains left for the west on time. Freight business on all the roads is practically suspended. Specials furnish the following news: At Galena the blockade is the worst known for several years on the Madison division of the Northwestern road. A passenger train is off the track and in drifts near Lake Mills. Several freight trains are snowed in between Montfort and Lancaster. At Eau Claire, Wis., the thermometer indicated 35 below this morning. At La Salle, Ill., at the same time it was 28 below. Within fifteen miles of Streator, Ill., there are a dozen dead engines. Not a single train arrived to-day on either of the five roads running through the city. The Southern Dakota and Northern Nebraska lines are not affected by the storm, as the snowfall was light, and trains are running as usual. At Sterling, Ill., it was 22 below this morning, and is growing colder to-night. At one point in Decatur it touched 36 below, though in other parts of the city it was about 20 below. At Mattoon, Ill., it was 26 below. At Paxton, Ill., the range was from 15 to 20 all day. Edwardsville, Ill., reports peaches in that vicinity killed.

THE NORTHWESTERN ROAD

sent out no through trains, and its consolidated suburban trains were blockaded at the city limits. Its train from Milwaukee is in the snow at Ravenswood, a few miles out. Three trains arrived, from two to eight hours late, over the Pennsylvania road. Its trains went out as usual to-night. The Chicago division of the Rock Island road is in fair working order. The Baltimore & Ohio is blocked by a train at Haskell, Ind., and its track is invisible most of the way from that point to Valparaiso. The Wabash has been out of business since yesterday. The Michigan Central had one train in late to-day and sent its usual trains out this afternoon and evening. A way train on the Burlington left at noon and when heard of to-night was progressing slowly. No trains arrived over this route. The Chicago & Atlantic is blockaded. The Lake Shore seems to have suffered less than the others and its trains are running nearly on time. Surburban trains in every direction are moving slowly, but many persons fear to risk the night in cars and restreet this afternoon, the Fort Wayne express was run into head and head, by a switch engine going to the relief of suburban trains. The trainmen saved themselves by jumping. The passengers were badly shaken up. Both engines were wrecked. On the Grand Trunk four engines spent four hours in clearing two miles of track, and two of them were ditched. The weather has been very cold all day. At 8 o'clock this morning a standard thermometer marked 16 below, and it remained unchanged until noon. At noon it was 14 below. The highest period of the day was at 6 p. m., when it marked 16 below, and at 8 p. m. 22 below. Wabash, Ind., reports traffic on the Chicago & Atlantic, and the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan completely suspended. Several locomotives sent out by the former company are imbedded in drifts, where they will remain till the weather moderates. The Wabash road is running no freight and has abandoned several passenger trains. It is blowing a hurricane to-night, and is bitterly cold. In Chicago the weather began to moderate at 11 o'clock, and at midnight the temperature had risen 2 deg. to 20 below.

THE SITUATION IN IOWA.

MCGREGOR, Iowa, Special Telegram, Feb. 10.—The intensely cold weather of to-day and last night has practically suspended business. It was 30 degrees below zero this morning at 8 o'clock and has remained very cold all day. To-night is the coldest of the season. Passenger trains on the River and Iowa & Dakota divisions have suspended, except the Dutchman. Trains on other divisions are from four to six hours late.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Special Telegram, Feb. 10.—The snow blockade on the railroads continues. No trains have arrived since Monday morning and are all known to be in drifts west and southwest of here. A train from Chicago and one from St. Louis are expected to-night. No trains will be started East till one has arrived from the West or Southwest. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific is offering 50 cents and $1 an hour in the city for hands to go West and assist in moving the blockade.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Special Telegram, Feb. 10.—This was the coldest and severest day of the season. The mercury at 6 a. m. indicated 30 below zero. No trains arrived or departed from this city to-day, with the exception of an excursion train for New Orleans. No mail was received from the east or west to-day till 4 p. m., an Illinois Central train got through from Waterloo. From there the Sioux City trains are all abandoned. It will take two days to open the road.

Heading for La Moure.

A La Moure, Dak., exchange says: A small party of railroad explorers are said to be already heading toward La Moure from the direction of the Sisseton reservation. As the Milwaukee & St. Paul company have recently secured the long-coveted right to extend their line into and through this reservation, the report is no doubt correct, and the exploring party in the interest of the company. Insiders have for a year past predicted the Milwaukee & St. Paul would reach La Moure in 1885, and rumors are current of a combination or agreement under which at least one, and possibly two other roads, will come here from the south at an early date. It is said that this agreement, if it exists, contemplates that these southern roads will, for some years at least, rest at La Moure, the James River road furnishing them a common connection with the Northern Pacific at Jamestown, while the Fargo & Southwestern is expected to be completed at once to Bismarck, and then afford all the southern roads a direct connection with the capital.

A Coming Investigation.

On the 20th of last December the PIONEER PRESS mentioned that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul had caught the Omaha line in selling thirteen tickets to teachers at less than agreed rates, for New Orleans. The former submitted the matter and also the evidence in the case to J. F. Tucker of Chicago, the arbitrator. Mr. Tucker has not yet given a decision. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul has tried to get a statement from the teachers since their return early in January last, as to what they paid, but it is said are experiencing great difficulty in securing such statements, from the alleged fact that the leader of the party of teachers, a principal in one of the schools of Minneapolis, received her ticket for nothing, and consequently is said to have pledged all the others to secrecy. The above being a subject of gossip in local railroad circles, it is rumored that measures will be taken to bring the case into the courts for the purpose of forcing these teachers to tell the truth, in which case there are likely to be some racy and sensational developments.

Another Outlet.

A new railroad company has filed articles of incorporation recently, at Lansing, Mich.—the Ishpeming, L'Anse & Ontonagon. The incorporators are Detroit men, who have been prominently identified with the Detroit, Mackinac & Western, and the new road will probably be an extension of that road. It is generally supposed that the Detroit, Mackinac & Western people propose to extend their road to meet the Northern Pacific at Ashland. The distance by wagon road is only about ninety-five miles, and a branch of the Detroit, Mackinack & Western will surely be built soon from the main line to the Sault Ste. Marie. The Canadian Pacific will reach the "Soo," and this will give an all-rail route between Portland, Or., and Portland, Me. The plan is simple, and the only thing now lacking is eighty-five or ninety miles of road between Ashland and Ontonagon, forty miles between Ontonagon and L'Anse, and thirty miles from that point to Sault Ste. Marie.

Roswell Miller is talked about for Merrill's successor.

Willian Forester, stage manager of the Boston Ideals, died at Baltimore.

The people of Eureka, Cal., rose up and drove every Chinaman out of town.

Near Wahpeton, Dak., Mrs August Dill confesses to the murder of her husband.

A fire in the signal service office at Washington destroyed many valuable records.

A five-shooter was pulled out of Capt. Phelan's bandages in the Tombs police court.

Hereafter attendance upon public worship Sunday morning will not be obligatory at Harvard.

Oliver T. Morton, a son of the late senator, has commenced his labors as editor of the Indianapolis Times.

Henry George, back from England, says the Radical movement is making head there, in spite of dynamite.

The cashier of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance company at New York is said to be a defaulter.

New York merchants complain the Western Union forces Postmaster Pearson to suppress the news of steamer arrivals.

George D. Philips, of the New York Athletic club, won the twenty-five mile skating contest for the championship of America.

The destruction by fire of the plate and bar mill of the Nashua, N. H., Iron and Steel Company, entailed a loss of about $100,000.

Charles L. Hunt a prominent and wealthy citizen of St. Louis, and one of the leading turf men and breeders of the West, died recently.

Col. Ingersoll now has an income of about $100,000 per year, and thinks of going to Europe for a few years to give the theologians a rest.

It is reported that friends of Smythe and Wilson, who were lynched at Audubon, Iowa, have organized with the purpose of burning the town.

Edward Arnot, an actor, at one time leading man at Wallack's, and the Union Square theaters, New York, committed suicide in Chicago by cuting his throat with a razor.

Charles Jackson, cashier of the Park theater, Chicago, found his wife in a disreputable house in New York. She had refused to live with him, but finally consented to do so.

If the Rev. Herber Newton has been desirous of posing as a martyr he is to be given the opportunity. Bishop Potter of New York having ordered his trial for heretical teachings.

Annie and Ella Miller, aged seventeen and thirteen respectively, were struck by the mail and express at Mapelton, Pa., recently. Ella was instantly killed, and Annie seriously injured, but will probably recover.

A dispatch from Tower City, Dak., says that a fire broke out in the Herald office, destroying it, Dr. Russell's office, the Tower library, of 1,500 volumes, and Dr. Engel's drug store. Nothing was saved in the Herald office.

On Friday, Jan. 30, Mrs. Elizabeth McLaughlin died at Escanaba, Mich., leaving three young children. Her husband Thomas McLaughlin, was last heard of in St. Paul. If the latter does not turn up, the children are left without a protector.

The wedding of William Dwight Chandler, son of the secretary of the navy, and Lily M. Proctor, only daughter of L. C. Procter, a prominent banker and mill-owner, was celebrated in Winona, Minn., Monday evening, at the residence of the bride's parents.

Fire was discovered in the extensive grocery store of Burns & Duggan, in Dubuque which threatened the entire building, but was subdued. The principal loss is on the stock, which is about $3,000; insured for $1,450. Loss on building $1,000; fully insured.

A. B. McKay of Minneapolis, who has been boarding at the Saxton hotel, Omaha, for one week, has been arrested on a charge of trying to beat the hotel, and is lodged in jail in that city. He claims he is all straight and expects a remittance, but will not say what his business is.

Reports from various states concerning the winter wheat crop indicate a considerable decrease in acreage, particularly in the southern belt. In Minnesota, Statistician Young thinks there will be a falling off of 10 per cent. while from Dakota it is reported that there is little likelihood of an increase.

A sensation was created at Warren, Ohio, recently, by the arrest of Mrs. Tillie King, wife of A. A. King of Cleveland, on a charge of adultery. King says his wife remained over night at a Cleveland hotel with a man named Jewell. Mrs. King Declares it is a put-up job to ruin her reputation.

A spirited fight at the post office department recently occurred between Mr. Kennedy, a clerk, and Mr. Jefferson, chief of a division in the money order bureau. Fists were effectively used, and these were supplemented with bottles of ink. A policeman arrested Kennedy, who was the attacking party.

Senator Don Cameron has started for Florida. His health has been failing of late, and his physicians advised him not to remain in Washington any longer. Cameron has had two hemorrhages recently, and is advised to seek a milder climate and take as much outdoor exercise as possible.

Men searching the ruins of the burned starch factory and distillery at Peoria, Ill., found the bodies of Ephraim Doolittle, the night watchman, and Andrew Bryan, fireman. The beer runner is still missing, and fears are entertained that he perished. The loss will reach $100,000, with $53,000 insurance.

The trial of Jansson of Liege, and Knipper of Birkenfeld, on the charge of high treason in selling to France plans for the mobilization of the German corps d'armee, will begin at Leipsic March 3. The government has ordered the trial to be conducted in secrecy, and that only the sentence of the prisoners be published.

Richard Short, who stabbed Capt. Phelan in O'Donovan Rossa's office, was released in $3,000 bail. Dennis Corbett, a West Thirty-ninth street liquor dealer, became his bondsman. Short received a letter from Cork informing him of the death of his wife on the 19th ultimo. It is said a dozen persons are ready to make the bail good to Corbett should Short leave town.

Postoffices established: Dakota—Elizabeth, Hand county. Minnesota—Marietta, Lac qui Parle, county. Postoffices discontinued: Iowa—Lytle City, Iowa county; Runyan, Osceola county. Postmasters Commissioned—C. B. Lyman, St. Johns, Dak.; H. W. Kellogg, Mento, Iowa; D. A. Robertson, St. Vincent, Minn.; F. E. Catlin, Clayton, Wis.; L. D. McPherson, Elizabeth, Dak.; W. M. Cross, Marietta, Minn.

Judge Reynolds, first auditor of the treasury, has concluded the examination of the accounts of Marshal Wright of Cincinnati, of expenses incurred during the Ohio election, and referred them to the first controller for final examination. The first auditor allows all the items except those for fees of deputy marshals who were not residents of Ohio. There were about fifty such deputies, whose fees nad been fixed at $10 each.

Messrs. Frank Bacon of Kansas, J. B. Meade of Vermont, P. O. Clark of Rhode Island, George P. Perkins of Kentucky, E. D. Holton of Wisconsin, Oliver Gibbs, Jr., of Minnesota, S. O. Jonas of Mississippi and Dexter Curtis of Wisionsin, comprising the executive committee of the United States association of states and territories at the New Orleans exposition, waited on President Arthur and asked him to call on Congress for $500,000 more for that enterprise.

In an interview recently the khedive said that he believed Gen. Gordon was still alive, as the Mahdi was too wise a man to kill him. The Mahdi had no interest in wishing the death of Gen. Gordon, but on the contrary would do all in his power to prevent such an occurrence. Instant action on the part of England, he said, is necessary to prevent the further progress of the Mahdi's cause, and to avert new disasters. The abandonment of the Soudan by England under the present circumstances would be a grave mistake. Tribes hitherto friendly to Great Britain would join the Mahdi, and if England does not take immediate steps to crush him, his influence may seriously threaten the stability of the British empire in India.

Valley City (Dak.) Special: When it came time for service Sunday the 8th inst. it was discovered that ex-Rev. Herbert Root had seized the Episcopal church at this place, padlocked the doors and placed a number of men inside to watch the building. Rev. Woodford, the rector, procured an axe and attempted to force an entrance, but was prevented by the armed guard inside. He then sent for his gun but was restrained by friends. During the day all sorts of talk was indulged in, and at night the vestry of the church, headed by the rector, broke in the door of the church with a ram, and before Root and his supporters could extricate themselves from the wreck of the barricade of benches that they had piled against the doors, the assailants had seized and ejected them.

Before leaving Gakdul, Col. Buller, of the Royal Irish regiment, was instructed by Gen. Wolseley not to attack the Arabs at Metemneh. Orders, however, leave Col. Buller to act as he thinks fit. The force at Gubat is now 2,600 men, of whom 2,300 are effective. Gen. Wolseley declines to permit non-combatants to remain at the front. It is believed correspondents will be stopped from communicating with their papers. The Tories will support the largest measures of the government to retrieve England's position in the Soudan but will move for the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the responsibility for the dispatch of the Nile expedition. Gen. Wolseley's friends state that he undertook the Nile route against his own opinion, which was in favor of the Suakim and Berber route, and that the government, for the purpose of economy, broke its promise to supply the number of troops for which he asked.

Lord Wolseley telegraphs the war office from Korti as follows: The advance guard of Gen. Earle's column, consisting of a squadron of cavalry under command of Col. Butler, surprised a large body of the Meenassir tribe under Wadgam, the murderer of Col. Stewart, encamped at Shakoah Wells. The cavalry charged the encampment and the enemy fled in every direction, leaving behind them thirty killed and a large number of camels, cattle and many Remington rifles. Col. Butler captured six prisoners. Great activity prevails in Chathan, Woolwich and Albershot, preparations for sending reinforcements to Egypt being rapidly pushed. The Twentieth Hussars and the Third battalion of the Rifle brigade are now at Aldershot. The battalion of Scott's fusiliers, a battilion of Coldstream Guards, and a squadron of Fifth Lancers, have been ordered to proceed at once to Suakim. The opinion prevails at the war office that Gen. Gordon is still alive and engaged in defending himself in some inaccessible portion of Khartoum, where he had prepared a refuge for use in case of emergency.

CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS.

The Houses of Congress, in Joint Session, Count the Votes for President and Vice President.

The Ceremony Proceeds Without Excitement, and Cleveland and Hendricks Are Declared Elected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—In the house today, at a few minutes before 12 o'clock, the speaker pro tem. requested the members to clear the first two rows of seats for the accommodation of senators. At precisely 12 the senate of the United States was announced, and headed by Mr. Edmunds and the officers of that body, the senate filed in and took the seats assigned them, the president of the senate seating himself by Acting Speaker Blackburn. Senator Edmunds, in calling the assembly to order, said:

The two houses of congress have met in pursuance of the constitution and laws and a concurrent resolution for the purpose of executing the duty required by the constitution and laws in the matter of counting the electoral vote for president and vice president of the United States, cast by the electors of the several states, for the term commencing on the 4th of March, 1885. The tellers appointed by the two houses will please take their place.

Senators Hoar and Pendleton and Representatives Clay and Keifer having taken their places at the clerk's desk, Senator Edmunds said:

The president of the senate will open the certificates of the several states in alphabetical order and now opens the certificate for the State of Alabama. He hands the chairman of the tellers on the part of the senate the certificate from Alabama received by mail, and to the chairman of the tellers on the part of the house of representatives the certificate received by messenger.

The certificate was read by Senator Hoar and announced ten electoral votes for Grover Cleveland for president and ten electoral votes for Thomas A. Hendricks for vice president. Senator Sherman asked unanimous consent that only operative parts of the certificates be read, the formal parts being inspected by the tellers. This was agreed to and only the statements of votes cast read.

RESULT OF THE COUNT.

Following is the result of the count:

	Cleveland and Hendricks	Blaine and Logan		Cleveland and Hendricks	Blaine and Logan
Alabama	10	....	Missouri	16	....
Arkansas	7	....	Nebraska	....	5
California	....	8	Nevada	....	3
Colorado	....	3	N. Hampshire	....	4
Connecticut	6	....	New Jersey	9	....
Delaware	3	....	New York	36	....
Florida	4	....	North Carolina	11	....
Georgia	12	....	Ohio	....	23
Illinois	....	22	Oregon	....	3
Indiana	15	....	Pennsylvania	....	30
Iowa	....	13	Rhode Island	....	4
Kansas	....	9	South Carolina	9	....
Kentucky	13	....	Tennessee	12	....
Louisiana	8	....	Texas	13	....
Maine	....	6	Vermont	....	4
Maryland	8	....	Virginia	12	....
Massachusetts	....	14	West Virginia	6	....
Michigan	....	13	Wisconsin	....	11
Minnesota	....	7			
Mississippi	9	....	Totals	219	182

The certificate from New York was read by Clay of Kentucky, and as some vague rumors were in the air this morning that trouble would be made over the counting of the vote of New York, a murmur of relief went up when Mr. Clay finished the reading and announced that the certificate of electors was certified by Grover Cleveland, governor. A slight manifestation of applause was promptly suppressed by Senator Edmunds, who ordered the sergeant-at-arms to arrest any person who disturbed the order of the proceedings by applause or other manifestation. Senator Edmunds then rose and said:

I have now opened the certificates of the electors of all the states, and their votes have been reported. The tellers will now make their computation and report the state of the vote.

After the tellers had devoted themselves to figuring for several minutes Senator Hoar read and handed the result of their computation to the presiding officer, who said:

Senators and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: The tellers have reported to the presiding officer the state of the vote, from which it appears that Grover Cleveland of the State of New York has received 219 votes for the office of president of the United States, and that James G. Blaine of the State of Maine has received 182 votes for the same office; that Thomas A. Hendricks of the State of Indiana has received 219 votes for the office of vice president of the United States, and that John A. Logan of the State of Illinois has received 182 votes for the same office. Wherefore, I do declare that Grover Cleveland of the State of New York has received the majority of the votes of the whole number of the electors appointed, as they appear in the certificates read by the tellers, and so appears to have been elected president of the United States for the four years commencing on the 4th day of March, 1885, and that Thomas A. Hendricks, of the State of Indiana has received a majority of the votes of the whole number of electors appointed as they appear in the certificates read by the tellers, and so appears to be elected vice president of the United States for the four years commencing on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1885, and the president of the senate makes this declaration only as a public statement in the presence of the two houses of congress of the contents of the papers opened and read on this occasion, and not as possessing any authority in law to declare any legal conclusion whatever.

THE CANADIAN POSTOFFICES.

OTTAWA, Ont., Special Telegram, Feb. 11.—Postmaster General Carling laid on the table of the house this evening the annual report of his department. Mail travel has been increased by about one million and a half miles. The conveniences of remitting by money orders has been extended between Canada and other countries. There was a general increase of business both domestic and foreign. The report states that the time has arrived when a postoffice savings bank can be be established in Manitoba. The expenditure was upward of half a million more than revenue. The postmaster general states that as regards a letter passing between the United States and Canada, a uniform charge would, no doubt, be acceptable to Canada, but he was of the opinion that doubling the rate on newspaper matter would exclude from the newspaper post many classes of matter now included therein. The registration fees would have to be reduced to 10 cents and drop letters to two cents. All these changes would be necessary to harmonize the Canadian with the United States rates, and would not be satisfactory to the public of this country.

Hendricks Hits the Pipe.

Kingman L. Page, who was in Paris last summer when Mr. Hendricks was there, tells me that they went together on a trip up the Seine, and stopped at a landing where there was a shooting gallery. As they sat in a booth lazily watching the marksmen fire at the heads of clay pipes at a distance of four rods, Mr. Hendricks suddenly said: "I wonder if I couldn't do something at that; it's a long time since I tried my hand, but I used to be a fair shot." Going over to the range, he picked out a rifle and fired shot after shot until he had broken seven pipes in succession. "There," said he, "seven's a lucky number; I'll quit while my score is good."

COLLEGE ORATORY.

BELOIT, Wis., Special Telegram, Feb. 11.—A state oratorical contest, in which there were speakers from the Beloit, Ripon and Milton colleges took place to-night in the First Congregational church. The speakers and their subjects were as follows: W. W. Lloyd, Beloit College, "International Relations"; L. C. Randolph, Milton college, "The Influence of a Life Purpose;" Miss Ida Owen, Milton college, "Longfellow's Evangeline;" H. B. Blair, Ripon, "Two Scenes in the Life of Charles Sumner;" W. J. Gray, Beloit, "American Puritanism;" G. S. Weiss, Ripon, "The Love of Truth." The decision was in favor of W. J. Gray of Beloit first, and G. S. Weiss of Ripon second.

THE METHODISTS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The first annual meeting of the book committee of the Methodist Book Concern, appointed at the general conference in May, was held here to-day. Amos Shinkle was appointed chairman, and Rev. C. G. Clark of Maine, secretary. The annual meeting, 1886, will be held at Cincinnati. Among the conferences represented at to-day's meeting were Maine, Troy, Wyoming, Pittsburg, Ohio, Washington, Indiana, Western Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, Western German, and California.

Dominion Legislation.

OTTAWA, Ont., Special Telegram, Feb. 11.—In the house to-day, Sir Tilley said the public debt on Jan. 1, 1885, was $253,789,146. The premier stated that the government had no intention of creating a divorce court. A motion for the better supervision and inspection of banks was voted down.

Geo. W. Dwyer, steward of the St. Peter insane asylum and well known in St. Paul was married Tuesday afternoon to Miss Susy H. Peckham, Dr. Thomas officiating.

The body of William Allison was brought down to Anoka from Little Falls, and the body of Louis Larson from W. D. Washburn's camp on the Rum river. Both were killed by falling trees while at work in the pineries, and were young men without families.

Hans Hanson Furna, a demented parson, started from his home in Tansem, near Barnesville, in his stocking feet and without any over clothes, and ran to his brother's house four miles off, where he took a horse and blanket out of the stable and has not since been found. He has undoubtedly frozen to death. The horse returned without any rider.

LEADS ALL THE REST.

A Complete List of Premiums Received by Minnesota Exhibitors at the New Orleans Exposition—The Best Showing of all the States.

DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

Creamery butter made before Sept. 1—A. P. McKinstry, Winebago City (1st premium), $100; New Ulm Creamery company, New Ulm, (2d), $75.

Creamery butter made in September or October—Marvin & Cammack, Rochester, (2d), $75; W. H. Patten & Co., Le Sueur, (1st), $100.

Dairy butter made previous to September—F. D. Holmes, Owatonna, (1st), $75.

Pro rata premium of $1,000—Marvin & Cammack, Rochester, $51,90; Nelse Oleson, Spring Grove, $51.35; New Ulm Creamery company, New Ulm, $51.65; R. E. Wilcox, Rushford, $56.35; A. P. McKinstry, Winnebago City, $51.90; Raymond & Gray, Luverne, $51.35.

For the largest and best display of butter by any individual manufacturer—A. P. McKinstry, Winnebago City (3d), $50.

Print and ornamental butter—F. D. Holmes, Owatonna (1st), $50.

Roll butter—F. D. Holmes, Owatonna (3d), $25.

Best sample of granulated butter—J. R. Willlams, Elgin (2d), $30.

Butter in novel form or design—Mrs. Mary P. Kelly, Farmington (1st), $75; Mrs. V. C. Holmes, Owatonna (2d), $50.

Best exhibit of butter packed for shipment to warm climate—F. D. Holmes, Owatonna (2d), $50.

For the best tub of butter made at any time and place in the Northwestern States—N. Oleson, Spring Grove (2d), $50; F. D. Holmes, Owatonna (3d), $25.

Grand sweepstakes over the whole world—W. H. Patten & Co., Le Sueur, gold medal and $150.

CHEESE.

Best cheese made in June—Marvin & Cammack, Rochester (2d), $75.

For the largest and best display of individual manufacturer—Marvin & Cammack, Rochester (1st), $100.

For the best Sweitzer—G. Boos, Le Roy (2d), $50.

For the best Limberger—G. Boos, Le Roy (2d), $50.

Best Sage Cheese—Marvin & Cammack, Rochester (second), $50.

Total amount of premiums received, $1,-589.50.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Grapes—Northern District—Best collection, ten varieties, silver medal and $25; best collection, five varieties, for table use, silver medal and $15; best collection, five varieties, for wine, $15.

Single Plates—Brighton, Concord, Catawba, Delaware, Iona, Lindley, Massasoit, Wilder, $5 each.

Entered in the name of the state horticultural society. The above premiums are for the best grapes east of the Rocky mountains.

HORSES.

Best English Draft Horses—L. Johnson, East Castle Rock (first premium), $150; L. Johnson, East Castle Rock (second), $75; L. Johnson, East Castle Rock (third), $25.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

Light Brahmas—George E. Lee, Medford: Cockerel, scored 88; pullets, 90 and 91; hens, 92; 81½ and 89 and third premium on pair.

Buff Cochins—D. W. Edwards, Le Sueur: Cockerel, scored 88; pullets, 92. Second premium on pair, $10.

Langshans—A. D. Ellis, Oranoco: Pullet scored 92.

Plymouth Rocks—W. H. Le Sueur, Rochester: Cockerel, scored 92; pullet, 91; hens, 90¼ and 88¾. C. C. Bachelder, St. Charles: Cockerel, 89¾; pullet, 91. C. A. Whited, Rochester: Cockerel, 92.

Wyandottes—C. A. Whited: Cockerel, 83; pullets, 88½ and 91½. A. S. Grand, Oranoco: Cockerel, 85; pullets, 87½.

Brown Leghorns—Allen Gerrish, St. Charles: Hens, 92. Carleton J. Jacks, Rochester: Pullets, 91¾, 91¼, 91½, 91 and 91¾. Frank Crocker, Rochester: Pullets, 86.

White Leghorns—Frank Lumbart, Rochester: Cockerel, 88; pullets, 93½, 92¼, 91, 92¼ and 93; recommended as a breeding hen. D. Patterson & Son: Cockerel, 88¾; pullets, 92, 92¼. F. N. Porter, Rochester: Cockerel, 90.

Important Decision Concerning Railroad Lands.

Decisions have been filed in the Hennepin county district court in the action brought by the St. Paul & Sioux City Railway company and the St. Paul & Chicago railway company against F. S. McDonald, auditor and Frank Slocum treasurer of Hennepin county, to restrain those defendants from taxing certain railroads in Hennepin county. These actions had been brought on test cases in a matter involving the taxation of some three hundred thousand acres of land belonging to those railroads, and in order to get a legal opinion on a subject which has of late been much agitated. The decision of Judge Young in the action brought by the St. Paul & Chicago railway company upholds the view of the railroads, deciding in the particular test case of the Milwaukee & St. Paul brought before him, that the transfer of the lands by mortgage to a construction company did not constitute a sale. The point of the case is this: Lands granted to several railroads built twenty or twenty-five years ago have passed from the roads to which they were granted to kindred or associated corporations or have remained the property of the original corporations, while the railrords to which they were granted have passed into other hands. This, it has been claimed, removes the exemption form taxation enjoyed by the real property of railroads in Minnesota from these lands, and renders them liable of taxation in the counties where they are situated. The railroad companies resisted this view, claiming that the lands were still railroad property. Of course the whole matter will go to a higher court.

The farm of 200 acres recently presented to the state agricultural society of Ramsey county for state fair grounds immediately adjoins the state experimental farm belonging to the state agricultural college, and which consists of 235 acres, lying just west and northwest of the new state fair grounds. There is a striking appropriateness in this conjunction of the state experimental farm with the exposition grounds of the state agricultural society, which will be obvious at a glance.

SENATE.—The bill for a permanent reservation for Northern Montana Indians passed. The bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber culture acts was debated. After returning to the senate chamber upon the conclusion of the presidential count in the house, a long debate ensued regarding the conclusion of Mr. Edmund's declaration of the presidential vote, viz: "Not as possessing any authority in law to declare any legal conclusion whatever.

Mr. Ingalls offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the senate does not assent to the concluding declaration of the president of the senate in the announcement of the vote for president and vice president of the United States, made in the presence of the two houses of congress this day.

Mr. Hoar offered the following: Resolved, That the senate is of the opinion that the constitution and laws have been duly executed and that no further declaration of those facts is necessary. Both were laid over.

HOUSE.—The past office bill was debated and at the conclusion of the Presidential count, a long debate ensued in regard to the announcement thereof.

The receiver in the J. Levy assignment of Austin appointed as appraisers of the stock Chris Johnson, D. H. Stimson and Will Fenton. They have finished taking an invoice and appraise the stock at $19,621.36 and book and money accounts which bring the total assets up to $20,500. The total liabilities are less than $14,000.

Sheriff A. Cummings of Blue Earth, delivered at Stillwater Joshua Tressler, George W. Tressler and Levi Tressler, convicted of assault with intent to rob, and sentenced to twelve, twelve and eight years respectively.

Senator Morrison has introduced a bill which gives the Southern Minnesota Fair association $2,000 per annum.

A bad attempt at incendiarism was checkmated by the St. Paul fire department.

A Bird Island special states that John Alstrom, a clerk for Hodgdon & Robinson, skipped the town recently, beating everybod who had placed confidence in him. His debts thus far reported are over $300. He is stated to be in St. Paul borrowing money of wholesale dealers who had dealt with the house he worked for. Whisky was the cause of his downfall.

Charles G. Parke, editor of the Pope County Press, died at Glenwood aged thirty-four years. He leaves a wife and one child.

An Indian was found frozen to death about a mile and a half west of Brown's Valley, on the reservation. It is supposed that he was intoxicated.

The sixty-third marriage anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Wrigley, in Sugar Loaf Valley, Wabasha county, was celebarted last week.

Mrs. Metcalf of Northfield has given the New Auburn school district $2,000 towards building a school house.

At Minneapolis, recently, William Kelly, a young switchman employed in the local freight yard of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, met his death while attempting to climb a moving car.

The gift by Ramsey county to the state agricultural society of the poor farm is highly praised by all the American sporting papers.

Brock Woodruff, who has been a resident of Austin since 1857, died suddenly about 7 o'clock Sunday evening. The deceased attended church Sunday morning and appeared in his usual good health, but while in his house dropped dead almost without warning. He was about seventy years of age.

Mr. Frank G. Stark, of the firm of Stark & Darrow, Minneapolis, was married at Canandaigua, N. Y., to Miss Emma Smith, daughter of Judge William Smith of that place.

Adam Bohland of Reserve Town, Ramsey county, has been commissioned by Gov. Hubbard, as pre request of the American Agricultural association, to represent the State of Minnesota in the fifth agricultural national convention to be held at Exposition hall, New Orleans, Feb. 20, 21, 22 and 23.

A PRINCELY OFFER.

W. H. Vanderbilt Makes a Magnificent Proposal in Regard to the Loan of $150,000 to General Grant—After Due Consideration the Offer is Rejected.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The following letter was sent Mrs. U. S. Grant by W. H. Vanderbilt:

To Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant:

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—DEAR MADAM: So many misrepresentations have appeared in regard to the loan made by me to General Grant and reflecting upon him and myself that it seems proper to briefly state the facts:

On Sunday, the 4th of May, last, General Grant called at my house and asked me to loan him $150,000 for one day. I gave him my check without question, not because the action was business-like but simply because the request came from General Grant. The misfortune which overwhelmed him the next twenty-four hours aroused the whole country. You and he sent me within a few days of the time deeds of your joint properties to cover this obligation, and urged my acceptance on the ground that this was only a debt of honor which the general had personally incurred, and those deeds I returned.

During my absence in Europe the general delivered to my attorney mortgages upon all his real estate, household effects and sword, madals and works of art, which were memorials of his victories and presents from governments all over the world.

These securities were in his judgment worth the $150,000. At his solicitation the necessary steps were taken by judgment, etc., to reduce these properties to possession, and the articles mentioned have been this day bought in by me and the amount bid applied in reduction of the debt. Now that I am at liberty to treat these things as my own, the disposition of the whole matter most in accord with my feelings is this; I present to you, as your separate estate, the debt and judgment I hold against Gen Grant, also the mortgages upon his real estate and all his household furniture and ornaments, coupled only with this condition, that the swords, commissions, medals, gifts from the United States, states, cities and foreign governments, and all articles of historical value and interest, shall at the general's death, or if you desire it, sooner, be presented to the government at Washington, where they will remain as a perpetual memorial of his fame and of the history of his time.

I inclose herewith the assignments to you of mortgages and judgments, bill of sale of personal property and deed of trust, in which the articles of historical interest are enumerated. A copy of this trust deed will, with your approval, be forwarded to the president of the United States for deposit in the proper department.

Trusting these actions will meet with your acceptance and approval, and with kind regards to your husband, I am yours respectfully,

[Signed] W. H. VANDERBILT.

W. H. Vanderbilt:

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 10, 1885.—DEAR SIR: Mrs. Grant wishes me, in answer to your letter of this evening, to say that while she appreciates your great generosity in transfering to her the mortgage given to secure my debt of $150,000, she cannot accept in whole, but she accepts with pleasure the trust which applies to the articles enumerated in your letter, to go to the government of the United States at my death, or sooner, at her option. In this matter you have anticipated the disposition which I had contemplated making of the articles. They will be delivered to the government as soon as arrangements can be made for their reception. The papers relating to all other property will be returned with the request that you have it sold and the proceeds applied to the liquidation of the debt which I so justly owe you.

You have stated in your letter with the minutest accuracy the history of the transaction which brought me in your debt. I have only to add I regard your giving me your check for the amount without inquiry as an act of marked and unusual friendship. The loan was to me personally. I got the money as I believed, to carry the Marine national bank over a day, being then assured the bank was solvent, but owing to unusual calls needed assistance until it could call in its loans. I was assured by Ferdinand Ward that the firm of Grant & Ward had over $600,000 to their credit at that time in the Marine bank, besides $1,300,000 of unpledged securities in their own vaults.

I cannot conclude without assuring you that Mrs. Grant's inability to avail herself of your great kindness in no way lessons either her sense of the obligation or my own. Yours Truly,

U. S. GRANT.

To General U. S. Grant:

640 FIFTH AVENUE, Jan 11.—Sir: On my return home last night I found your letter in answer to mine to Mrs. Grant. I appreciate fully the sentiments which actuate both Mrs. Grant and yourself in declining part of my proposition relating to real estate. I greatly regret she feels it her duty to make this decision, as I earnestly hoped the spirit in which the offer was made would overcome any scruples in accepting it. But I must insist. I shall not be defeated in the purpose to which I have given so much thought and which I have so much at heart. I will therefore, as fast as the money is received from the sales of real estate, deposit it in the Union Trust company. With the money thus realized I will at once create with that company a trust with provisions for the income to be paid Mrs. Grant during her life and giving power to her to make such disposition of the principal by her will as she may elect. Very truly,

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT.

To William H. Vanderbilt:

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 11.—Dear Sir. Your letter of this date received. Mrs. Grant and I regret you cannot accept our proposition to retain the property which was mortgaged in good faith to secure a debt of honor. But your generous determination compells us to no longer resist.

Yours, U. S. GRANT.

To William H. Vanderbilt:

NEW YORK, Sunday, Jan. 11.—Upon reading your letter this afternoon, Gen. Grant and myself felt it would be ungracious to refuse your princely and generous offer; hence his note to you. But upon reflection, I find I cannot, I will not accept your munificence in any form. I beg you will pardon this apparent vacillation, and consider this answer definite and final. With great regard and a sense of the obligation that will always remain, I am yours, very gratefully, JULIA D. GRANT.

The Mexican Police System.

The City of Mexico has an excellent police system. At night there is a policeman at every corner. He never patrols the streets, but has a lantern which he sets in the center of the intersecting streets, and then retires to a convenient doorway and sits silent untill relieved. As a consequence there is a row of lanterns in the middle of every street. Each policeman carries a club and a revolver, and wears a blanket around his shoulders. The roundsmen who patrol the streets are mounted, and carry carbines and sabers, looking like cavalrymen. Policemen are invariably polite, and will stop a street car and assist a lady to enter it as gallantly as the proudest Castilian.—*Two Republics.*

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

How a Body of Cadets Engagd the Federal Cavalry.

It was late at night on the 11th of April, 1865, two days after the surrender at Appomattox, that a strong body of federal cavalry, numbering, it is said, no fewer than 1,700, detached by Gen. J. H. Wilson, then on his march from Tuscumbia, in northwestern Alabama, to Macon, in Georgia, struck the Black Warrior river at the little town of Northport, directly opposite to Tuscaloosa, which lies upon the southern bank. The object which Gen. Wilson had in view in ordering this expedition was to seize or destroy a depot of military supplies said (truly) to have been formed in Tuscaloosa; for this city, though a point of no strategic importance, was a convenient center in which to bring together levies or contributions from a large district of surrounding country. Had nothing occurred to interfere with this proceeding the troops, after accomplishing their object, would have quietly retired. Unfortunately there was an interference, and, as the result of the interference, a catastrophe. Rightly to understand what happened, it is necessary to know that at this point the river is spanned by a large and well-built covered bridge of wood. As the hostile visit had been entirely unanticipated, no attempt had been made to destroy the bridge, or to interrupt communication between the banks; so that the troops effected a crossing in good order, and unopposed. Reaching the lower terrace on the southern side, the commander halted his main body, and threw forward a small squad to reconnoiter.

Now the tramping of 1,700 horses a wooden bridge several hundred feet long, however quietly conducted, could scarcely take place without attracting some attention from the people of a town of several thousand inhabitants, quite within earshot. Whatever, therefore, during the time occupied by the little army in crossing the river was this: Some curious individuals who, attracted by the unusual sounds, looked down from the brow of the hill (it was a bright moonlight night) upon the formidable milatary array gathered upon the lower terrace, scattered hastily and carried on the wings of the wind to every corner of the city the frightful intelligence that the hated Yankees, of whom they had heard so much, but had as yet seen nothing, were right on the spot at last. The rumor reached the university. This institution occupied (I say occupied advisedly, for it was soon an instance of *Troja fuit,*) and I am glad to say it occupies once more, an isolated sight about half a mile beyond the chartered limits of the city. All its full-grown students had long since flung themselves into the ranks of the confederate armies, and these had been replaced by a band of boys of tender age, who were enjoying the combined advantages of military and civilian education, and preparing themselves equally for the pursuits of peace or of war. They were subject, of course, two the twofold rule; it was true, nevertheless, with them, as in a well-ordered state, that the military was subordinate to the civil power. No sooner, however, had the appalling announcement, "The enemy is at our gates," been heard upon the college campus than this spirited power of juvenile patriots seized their muskets (very small muskets they were, specially constructed and proportioned to the feeble powers of those who were to bear them, fell into the ranks, and marched incontinently to the scene of anticipated conflict, fiercely bent on driving these graceless invaders into the Black Warrior river at the point of the bayonet. When, therefore, the reconnoitering party of the federals began slowly to ascend the hill, this is what befell:

Suddenly the word "fire" was shouted in a clarion voice, and a volley of musket balls flew over the heads of the advancing troops. The firing was so exact, simultaneous, and so instantly in sequence to the order as to impress the federals with the belief that it had been delivered, not by a mob of hastily gathered civilian defenders, but by a body of regularly-drilled and disciplined troops. The advance party therefore fell back and reported that the confederates were before them in force. It was known, indeed, that there had been some rebel regiments stationed at Greensborough, forty miles below Tuscaloosa; and it was believed that these had been pushed forward to defend Tuscaloosa against this raid. The federal commander nevertheless felt confident that he should be able to carry the town by a *coup de main,* and he lost no time in attempting it. Massing his troops in solid column, he gave the order to charge up the hill at a gallop, intending to ride down all opposition, or to cut his way with the saber. Then all these seventeen hundred horsemen swept up the hill at the top of their speed, to find, to their astonishment, no track of a human being—to say nothing of a confederate army—to oppose them. It was the firing of the university cadets which had deceived and mystified these troopers, and the disappearance of the cadets was due to a very natural cause. The civilian head of the university, the president, in short, had not been long in discovering that his precious charge had stolen a march upon him. He had the sense to understand the madness of provoking a deadly conflict between a powerful force of veteran troops and the handful of children which constituted his whole command. He had, therefore, in all haste followed the march of the cadets, and he arrived just in time to witness their valorous salutation of the approaching foe. It was a sublime piece of folly, and I make no doubt that the president (an old friend of mine) was proud of it in his heart, though with a great outward show of indignation he ordered the boys instantly back to their barracks; while inwardly he whispered to himself, in the words of the military critic at Balaklava: "C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre."

But the cavalry, the cadets being out of the way, carried forward by the moment of their first mad rush, dashed through the city in all directions, and soon became separated from their officers and past all control. Then followed a scene without parallel, it is to be hoped, in the history of the union arms. There was, indeed, no bloodshed, no violence to person even, and no intrusion into private dwellings, except in one or two instances in search for confederate officers, supposed to be on furlough, among their friends in town. But the doors of the shops and warehouses were burst in from one end of the town to the other, and all the valuables they contained were made the subject of an indiscriminate loot. In this pillage the present writer, though not present, was himself to some extent a sufferer. All the books he had been able to gather round him in the previous twenty years of his life as an educator had been forwarded from his more recent residence in Mississippi to this presumably secure retreat, and deposited in seventeen large cases in the warehouse of a friend. All these cases, to the last one, were broken ruthlessly open, and their contents either carried away or scattered over the floor and trampled under foot. It is hardly to be supposed that these rough soldiers were sufficiently literary in their tastes to be willing to incumber themselves with a booty of this description. But no sooner had they left their prey than a lawless crowd of negroes and other "fellows of the baser sort" pounced upon the spoil they had refused, and carried off everything that was portable. Books which had anything attractive in their bindings or in their illustrations were naturally first seized on; but others less showy soon shared the same fate, so that when after the storm had passed by, and the debris which it had left were at length gathered together, out of the contents of seventeen cases there remained a confused mass of rubbish sufficient nearly to fill three, which, when forwarded to New York, received here some months later, were found to be hardly worth the cost of their transportation.—*President Barnard, in The Columbia Spectator.*

Poisoning.

In the year 1881 there were 569 deaths recorded in England alone from poisoning, while the year 1882 shows a record considerably in excess of this, viz—599, or one in every 863 of the total deaths registered. Fully two-fifths of these cases are classified under the heading "Accident and Negligence." The remainder are suicides, and as it is not too much to assume that in nearly every instance such cases are preventable. we propose calling attention to some of the more common causes of these fatalities, in the hope that the suggestions and warnings thrown out may not be without their influence in producing more care in the handling and use of these dangerous substances. Glancing at the various poisons, we find that the well-known preparation of opium, laudanum, and morphia—opium itself being included—head the list, having caused 85 deaths through accident or negligence. This might have been expected from preperations so largely used in domestic remedies. Here the 78 deaths from lead-poisoning which follow do surprise us, in view of the fact that the conditions which produce as well as the conditions which mitigate or counteract the effects of this subtle poison are now so well known. Lead is followed by the four stronger acids—hydro-chloric, nitric, sulphuric, and carbolic—which among them have caused of 43 deaths under the same category. Arsenic, again, caused 9; phosphorus. 11; chlorodyne, 6; chloral 14; chloroform, 4; soothing syrup, 4, with a host of casualities from substances of minor importance. Reading between the lines of the registrar general's report, which is not difficult to do with the help of the medical journals, we will find there are two prolific causes of these accidents—first, the giving or taking of overdoses of certain remedies containing poison, and, second, the substitution of one bottle for another, as, for example, where a number of substances are congregated together, as in the case of the domestic cupboard. In the first class may be instanced the giving of overdoses of opiates or soothing preparations to children; the taking of overdoses of narcotics or soothing compounds, such as chloral, by hibitual drinkers, and the general familiarity which the handling or using of these powerful agents frequently begets in those habitually using them. In the second class may be instanced such mistakes as the substituting of one bottle containing, say, a poisonous liniment for a mixture intended for internal administration; the hasty and foolish practice of quaffing off a draught from any jug, bottle, or dish, without examining the contents, and, lastly, mistakes caused from accumulating within easy access powerful medicines in the hope that they may come of future use.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Hindu Legends.

Of the Hindu legends the most striking feature is their wildness. Is it a protest against the dull monotony of life in India? Or is life less monotonous to the native than to the European? Lal Behari's tales, anyhow, are wilder than the wildest bits of the "Arabian Nights." A young man put an egg of the toontoonia bird into a cupboard, and out of it comes a babe that grows into the loveliest girl the world ever saw. The mannik stone in some snakes' head is worth the wealth of seven kings. In a certain city an elephant is king-maker; but the king of his choice only reigns a day, for out of the queen's mouth comes a thread-like snake which slays him in the bridal chamber. A long-lost son, who had fallen in love with his mother, and has mounted the cow-house roof that he may break in and carry her off, happily hears his life's story from two calves that are quietly discussing him below. Ghosts haunt peepul trees, and are as tricky as mediums at a seance. A wife, going out of doors on a dark night, accidenatlly knocks up against a Sankchinni, white lady ghost, that sat on a low branch. The revengeful creature at once took her by the throat, thrust her into a hole in the tree, and went on taking her shape so completely that the mother-in-law, that universal inmate of the Hindu hut, was deceived. The only difference was that, whereas the wife had been weak and languid, the ghost was brisk and active. "She had turned over a new leaf; so much the better," said the mother-in-law, when the errands and the cooking were done in next to no time. But one day the old woman caught sight of the ghost fetching something from the next room, ghost fashion, by stretching out a long arm—for ghosts can stretch their limbs a great way, though not so far as Rakshasis can. She said nothing, but told her son, and they watched, and before long they saw the kitchen ablaze, though they knew there was no fire in the house. Looking through a chink they saw that the wife had thrust her foot into the oven, and that it was burning like a bit of wood. "She's a ghost," they whispered, as they went for the ojha, who tested her by burning turmeric under her nose. She proved her ghostship by screaming, and was then beaten with slippers till she confessed and showed where the real wife was, and was again beaten until she promised never to do the family any further harm. The poor wife must have been a bad bargain after the active ghost, for she was almost dead, and very slowly got back to her usual weak health.—*All the Year Round.*

What it Costs to Smoke.

One of our highly-respected and wealthy citizens, now over 80 years of age, has made an interesting calculation as to the cost of the cigars he has smoked during his lifetime. He began to smoke when quite young, and has always used the very best quality of cigars. The period of his smoking covers sixty-seven years. He knows the amount he has expended, and calculated the sum invested in cigars every six months, and placing it at compound interest at 6 per cent, on the basis of the savings bank calculations, he finds that the total sum now amounts to $200,000. It seems like an enormous sum to have been wasted in smoke. But the gentleman, who has been a successful business manager and methodical in keeping his accounts, spent a good many hours making up this cigar account, and he is satisfied that the sum of $200,000, including the interest compounded once in six months, is correct.—*Hartford Times.*

It is a fixed law among the Apache Indians that a man and his mother-in-law must never visit each other and see each other if it can possibly be avoided.

NEW ORLEANS.

Some Interesting Facts Relative to the Exposition—Shortage of Funds, Etc.

Correspondence of the Kansas City Journal.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Jan. 7, 1885.—After the recent street car strike was over it was evident that the mayor, the city council and the police force were in sympathy with the strikers, and that, too, after they became a roaring, howling mob. The mayor went home Saturday after the strike was inaugurated and remained there until late Monday morning. Notwithstanding the city was all day Sunday in the hands of a howling mob of communists. The chief officer of the city was quietly seated at home. On Sunday evening an order was issued for a half dozen policemen to be at certain car stables early Monday morning to see the cars go out. Five of them overslept themselves, so only one appeared. These are remarkable facts, considering that the strikers had grown into a dangerous mob, that there were thousands of strangers in the city, among them many educators, and that such a strike could not help but make a bad impression on the minds of visitors, and injure the exposition. And these officials must know that such moral support given to violators of law would lead to lawlessness at some other and future time. Already another car drivers' strike has been threatened, and one may reasonably be looked for in less than forty days. These strikers, together with the supporting officials, say to outsiders who would dare to drive a street car:

"No honest man can rule a town,
Or burn another Pittsburg down;
Or fight, or strike, or labor shirk,
While you are here and want to work.
Git out, you dirty scabs, git out!
Me French ansisters faught and blid
For this same freedom, so tha did,
And I'll presarve it, you may bit—
Git out, I say, yo' hathen git!"

The best accommodations the street cars can give are too poor, for by their means it takes almost an hour to reach the exposition from the main street of the city. A steam car line should, by all means, be put in operation, but the chances for such a thing are by no means encouraging. Such improvements cost money and industry, and the supply of these articles seem to have been heavily drawn upon in this vicinity.

Capt. Zach. Bachemin, chief police reduced the regular police force of this city this morning by cutting off 131 men.

The laborers engaged in unloading cars in the exposition grounds quit work at 12 o'clock to-day; they have not been paid for weeks and seem to fear that they will not get their money, and so have decided to labor elsewhere unless they are paid for what they have done.

The management are out of money, and seem powerless to move. The receipts do not equal the expenditures, and every day increases the indebtedness. A debt of $250,000 made during December is being pressed for payment, and on all hands a great anxiety is felt. Grave charges are made against the management, such as incompetency and the misappropriation of money. At a meeting of the exhibitor's association this afternoon these charges were openly made and talked about. A resolution to appeal to congress for aid was, after an animated discussion, laid on the table.

The chances are that the whole thing will go into the hands of a receiver in a few days, and this would, perhaps, be the best thing to do under all the circumstances; it would tend to restore confidence. Since it has become known that a heavy debt hangs over the great show; one that, it seems, cannot now be paid, that creditors are clamorous and demand immediate payments, a demand is made for a printed statement of expenditures, so that it can be seen what has become of the $2,000,000 that have been placed at the disposal of the management. This, however, we are inclined to think will not be done. At the meeting referred to it was aimed to designate a day when the great show would be in order, and exhibitors could inform the people to come and not disappoint them, but such a day could not be agreed upon. There are many things that cannot be in real good shape before the first week in February or later.

The art hall is not yet ready for occupancy, but the carpenters are fast getting it in order. It will be one of the most interesting buildings on the grounds. Some elegant statuary and beautiful paintings will be put in place as soon as the workmen are out of the way.

The government building has many quaint and curious things. Here one can see models of machinery as old as there has been any record of man's ingenuity. A half size model of the first locomotive ever run on a railroad, and a model of the first car, are to be seen among the novel things on exhibition by the Ohio & Mississippi railroad. Here also is to be seen a beautiful model of the plow used by Morse in laying the first telegraph ever put down; and a fac-simile of the first message sent over a wire. When this short line was down from Washington to Baltimore, and a message sent over it, the world was amazed. What a change has taken place from that day to this.

"Out of the darkness of night
The world rolls into light,
It is daybreak, everywhere."

On the west side of the government building, the exhibit of the United States navy presents many things of curious and thrilling interest. Here are fire arms of all sorts and sizes, old and new, and the wonderful part of it all is that they should have been made to destroy human life, and property. Shells and shot lay around thick, and long drawnout torpedoes, large enough to blow up the Gulf of Mexico, lay powerless here, like dead monsters of the sea. One can get quite a good idea of Lieut. Greely and his men, and the party that went to their relief. Figures are dressed in the fur suits actually worn by some of these men, and they are very life-like. The sleds, boats, guns, spears, glasses, signal flags, snow shoes, sleeping bags and tents, and many other things actually used on this expedition, are in perfect order, and so arranged that they can be seen to good advantage. Then there are large photographic views of many points of interest passed by this party, among them some mammoth ice-bergs floating through the waters.

The life-saving service are getting in shape, and will soon be able to show how they rescue parties from sinking vessels at the large harbors of the East. They fire a cannon, and, by aid of a cannon ball they carry a rope, or ropes, across wrecked vessels, and in this way convey means of escape when the waters are too rough for a rescueing crew to go out in boats.

The electric railway, that was to encircle the grounds, has dwindled down to a track a few hundred feet long. This will be in operation in a few days.

The Age of Faith.

Rev. James Freeman Clarke contributes the following to *The Christian Life:* The middle ages, it is said, were the ages of faith. The men of that day built cathedrals, went into monasteries, and devoted themselves to religion. All people went to church, communed, feasted on Friday, and confessed their sins. Yes, there was a great deal more of the outside of religion then; but was there more of its heart? Men were more afraid of God. Did they love him better? Does love always show itself in outward ceremonies and forms? Does it not more often appear in perfect confidence, in entire trust? You are a father or a mother. Which do you think would do the most honor, and be most to your credit as a parent—to have your children afraid of you, and therefore come regularly with formal expressions of respect to appease you—or to retain their confidence and to have them trust in you wholly, lean on your help and sympathy without a doubt or fear, and to feel always safe, shielded by your protection and enfolded in your love? Nothing glorifies God so much as a child-like trust in Him. This spirit is that of the gospel. This trust in God which brings peace to man is also the best glory to God in the highest.

We do not now go so much to church to find God; but we feel his presence more in nature, life, science, literature, art. He is now "Immanuel—God with us." The whole world is his temple. The stars and flowers sing his praise with voiceless lips. Yes, it is the sense of the infinite in all finite things; of the perfect amid all imperfection; of a divine love superior to all sorrow and pain; of a heavenly immortality conquering decay and death. It is the sense of something permanent amid all that there is transient, of this steadfast, unchanging center of being amid the fast-flying phenomena of nature which enables us to hope, and keep us from despair.

If the time shall ever come when the spirit of religion shall die out of human hearts; when men shall become merely positive philosophers, believing only in things seen and temporal; in which all faith in the unseen, the infinite, the divine shall disappear in a low materialism—then men, being without God, will also be without hope in the world; for there is no truer saying than that of the scripture: "Without God in the world, and so without hope."

Then and only then will human progress cease, man's improvement come to an end, and a pale, cold despair sink like a shroud upon the dead face of humanity. But there is no danger of this. Such poor materialism is too shallow and too narrow to satisfy any human heart or mind, or to content the demands of silence very long.

So far from losing God, as science improves and the world advances, the sense of a divine presence is coming more and more into all of nature and all of life. God does not now seem to come in occasionally, and at intervals, in the way of miracles! but He is seen and felt in all of human life. Without Him not a sparrow falls to the ground. He numbers every hair on our heads. From Him and through Him and to Him are all things. In Him we live and move and have our being. We see Him in the sun; we feel Him in the air; we recognize Him in our joy and in our grief; we receive the new infant as a gift from His hand; we dismiss to His care the dear friend who leaves our side, sure that God loves him more than we do, and will do better for him than we can ask or think.

There is in this age less and less of formal religion, of ceremonial devotion, of prayer at set times, but more and more of the spirit of faith, hope, and love in an infinite friend, in a perfect father.

Home Market for Meat.

As the children of shoemakers go unshod so it is reported the herders on the great plains live during several months of each year without tasting fresh beef. The men in charge of one herd are at some distance from those having care of the nearest one and find the practice of slaughtering an animal for the purpose of obtaining a supply of fresh meat for themselves a very wasteful one. They can keep the meat for some time during the winter, but they can not do so during warm weather. They have no ice houses or other means of preserving meat in a fresh state. The owners of a herd can not afford to allow their herdsmen to slaughter a bullock every time they desire a roast. On this account they live almost exclusively on salt meat during the greater part of the year. It is accordingly proposed to dam the small streams, form ponds near the buildings on the ranches, and to stock them with fish, which the herders can catch and use for food. This plan will not afford them fresh meat, but it will enable them to find a substitute for it. Fresh fish would furnish an agreeable change to a diet of salt meat. In Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, it is said, the Mexican herdsmen and shepherds raise goats and slaughter the kids at the proper age and use them for food. They prefer them to lambs or to any sort of salt meat.

The average farmer in the northwestern states and territories is in about the same condition as the frontier herdsman in respect to a supply of fresh meat during the warmer portions of the year. He is surrounded by flocks and herds, but he can not rely on them for a supply of fresh meat. Men who work in the fields during warm weather need the most nutritious diet they can obtain, and this is furnished by fresh beef and mutton. Still, during the season of planting, haying, and harvesting their food consists very largely of smoked or salted meat. They have some poultry to vary their table fare, but observation shows that people tire of the flesh of fowls much quicker than they do of that of animals. By means of an ice-house any farmer can keep a carcass of mutton till it is consumed by the family, but farmers are very slow in adopting this means of preserving meat in a fresh state. A dozen farmers might make an arrangement for slaughtering animals in rotation and dividing the meat among their families, but in many cases they have no conveniences for dressing animals, or are deficient in the skill required to do the work in a proper manner. It is noticeable that farmers are less inclined to co-operate in doing work, or in providing a supply of food than the early settlers of the country were. There has been a sensible decline in what was called "neighborly kindness."

Farmers should make some arrangement for supplying their tables with meat during the summer months of the year. Their men would do more work and be in better condition if they had fresh meat to eat. Salt meat is better suited for diet during cold weather than warm weather. Farmers, however, have salt meat almost exclusively during that portion of the year when they most require fresh meat. In many of the eastern states farmers arrange with some village butcher to deliver them meat on certain days in each week. Saturday is ordinarily one of the days on which fresh meat is delivered. The butcher understands that each family on his list will take a certain number of pounds on specified days, and makes his calculations accordingly. As he can dispose of a large amount of meat among his farm customers in a short time, he often makes his prices less than to his shop patrons, who take but small quantities at any one time. In farming neighborhoods somewhat remote from a village some farmer could assume to supply meat to a considerable number of families on one or more days in each week. If he did not always have animals ready to slaughter he could obtain them from his patrons. It would cost but little to fit up a place for dressing the animals, and a light wagon covered with cloth would serve to carry the meat in.—*Chicago Times.*

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NEWS OF THE WEEK SUMMARIZED.

The Great Storm.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The worst effect of the storm appears to be southeast of Chicago. Trains between here and Louisville and Cincinnati are completely blocked. The morning trains east were abandoned except by one line. All incoming trains from the west are six to eighteen hours late. Trains left for the west on time. Freight business on all the roads is practically suspended. Specials furnish the following news: At Galena the blockade is the worst known for several years on the Madison division of the Northwestern road. A passenger train is off the track and in drifts near Lake Mills. Several freight trains are snowed in between Montfort and Lancaster. At Eau Claire, Wis., the thermometer indicated 35 below this morning. At La Salle, Ill., at the same time it was 28 below. Within fifteen miles of Streator, Ill., there are a dozen dead engines. Not a single train arrived to-day on either of the five roads running through the city. The Southern Dakota and Northern Nebraska lines are not affected by the storm, as the snowfall was light, and trains are running as usual. At Sterling, Ill., it was 22 below this morning, and is growing colder to-night. At one point in Decatur it touched 36 below, though in other parts of the city it was about 20 below. At Mattoon, Ill., it was 26 below. At Paxton, Ill., the range was from 15 to 20 all day. Edwardsville, Ill., reports peaches in that vicinity killed.

THE NORTHWESTERN ROAD

sent out no through trains, and its consolidated suburban trains were blockaded at the city limits. Its train from Milwaukee is in the snow at Ravenswood, a few miles out. Three trains arrived, from two to eight hours late, over the Pennsylvania road. Its trains went out as usual to-night. The Chicago division of the Rock Island road is in fair working order. The Baltimore & Ohio is blocked by a train at Haskell, Ind., and its track is invisible most of the way from that point to Valparaiso. The Wabash has been out of business since yesterday. The Michigan Central had one train in late to-day and sent its usual trains out this afternoon and evening. A way train on the Burlington left at noon and when heard of to-night was progressing slowly. No trains arrived over this route. The Chicago & Atlantic is blockaded. The Lake Shore seems to have suffered less than the others and its trains are running nearly on time. Surburban trains in every direction are moving slowly, but many persons fear to risk the night in cars and restreet this afternoon, the Fort Wayne express was run into head and head, by a switch engine going to the relief of suburban trains. The trainmen saved themselves by jumping. The passengers were badly shaken up. Both engines were wrecked. On the Grand Trunk four engines spent four hours in clearing two miles of track, and two of them were ditched. The weather has been very cold all day. At 8 o'clock this morning a standard thermometer marked 16 below, and it remained unchanged until noon. At noon it was 14 below. The highest period of the day was at 6 p. m., when it marked 16 below, and at 8 p. m. 22 below. Wabash, Ind., reports traffic on the Chicago & Atlantic, and the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan completely suspended. Several locomotives sent out by the former company are imbedded in drifts, where they will remain till the weather moderates. The Wabash road is running no freight and has abandoned several passenger trains. It is blowing a hurricane to-night, and is bitterly cold. In Chicago the weather began to moderate at 11 o'clock, and at midnight the temperature had risen 2 deg. to 20 below.

THE SITUATION IN IOWA.

MCGREGOR, Iowa, Special Telegram, Feb. 10.—The intensely cold weather of to-day and last night has practically suspended business. It was 30 degrees below zero this morning at 8 o'clock and has remained very cold all day. To-night is the coldest of the season. Passenger trains on the River and Iowa & Dakota divisions have suspended, except the Dutchman. Trains on other divisions are from four to six hours late.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Special Telegram, Feb. 10.—The snow blockade on the railroads continues. No trains have arrived since Monday morning and are all known to be in drifts west and southwest of here. A train from Chicago and one from St. Louis are expected to-night. No trains will be started East till one has arrived from the West or Southwest. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific is offering 50 cents and $1 an hour in the city for hands to go West and assist in moving the blockade.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Special Telegram, Feb. 10.—This was the coldest and severest day of the season. The mercury at 6 a. m. indicated 30 below zero. No trains arrived or departed from this city to-day, with the exception of an excursion train for New Orleans. No mail was received from the east or west to-day till 4 p. m., an Illinois Central train got through from Waterloo. From there the Sioux City trains are all abandoned. It will take two days to open the road.

Heading for La Moure.

A La Moure, Dak., exchange says: A small party of railroad explorers are said to be already heading toward La Moure from the direction of the Sisseton reservation. As the Milwaukee & St. Paul company have recently secured the long-coveted right to extend their line into and through this reservation, the report is no doubt correct, and the exploring party in the interest of the company. Insiders have for a year past predicted the Milwaukee & St. Paul would reach La Moure in 1885, and rumors are current of a combination or agreement under which at least one, and possibly two other roads, will come here from the south at an early date. It is said that this agreement, if it exists, contemplates that these southern roads will, for some years at least, rest at La Moure, the James River road furnishing them a common connection with the Northern Pacific at Jamestown, while the Fargo & Southwestern is expected to be completed at once to Bismarck, and then afford all the southern roads a direct connection with the capital.

A Coming Investigation.

On the 20th of last December the PIONEER PRESS mentioned that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul had caught the Omaha line in selling thirteen tickets to teachers at less than agreed rates, for New Orleans. The former submitted the matter and also the evidence in the case to J. F. Tucker of Chicago, the arbitrator. Mr. Tucker has not yet given a decision. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul has tried to get a statement from the teachers since their return early in January last, as to what they paid, but it is said are experiencing great difficulty in securing such statements, from the alleged fact that the leader of the party of teachers, a principal in one of the schools of Minneapolis, received her ticket for nothing, and consequently is said to have pledged all the others to secrecy. The above being a subject of gossip in local railroad circles, it is rumored that measures will be taken to bring the case into the courts for the purpose of forcing these teachers to tell the truth, in which case there are likely to be some racy and sensational developments.

Another Outlet.

A new railroad company has filed articles of incorporation recently, at Lansing, Mich.—the Ishpeming, L'Anse & Ontonagon. The incorporators are Detroit men, who have been prominently identified with the Detroit, Mackinac & Western, and the new road will probably be an extension of that road. It is generally supposed that the Detroit, Mackinac & Western people propose to extend their road to meet the Northern Pacific at Ashland. The distance by wagon road is only about ninety-five miles, and a branch of the Detroit, Mackinack & Western will surely be built soon from the main line to the Sault Ste. Marie. The Canadian Pacific will reach the "Soo," and this will give an all-rail route between Portland, Or., and Portland, Me. The plan is simple, and the only thing now lacking is eighty-five or ninety miles of road between Ashland and Ontonagon, forty miles between Ontonagon and L'Anse, and thirty miles from that point to Sault Ste. Marie.

Roswell Miller is talked about for Merrill's successor.

William Forester, stage manager of the Boston Ideals, died at Baltimore.

The people of Eureka, Cal., rose up and drove every Chinaman out of town.

Near Wahpeton, Dak., Mrs August Dill confesses to the murder of her husband.

A fire in the signal service office at Washington destroyed many valuable records.

A five-shooter was pulled out of Capt. Phelan's bandages in the Tombs police court.

Hereafter attendance upon public worship Sunday morning will not be obligatory at Harvard.

Oliver T. Morton, a son of the late senator, has commenced his labors as editor of the Indianapolis Times.

Henry George, back from England, says the Radical movement is making head there, in spite of dynamite.

The cashier of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance company at New York is said to be a defaulter.

New York merchants complain the Western Union forces Postmaster Pearson to suppress the news of steamer arrivals.

George D. Philips, of the New York Athletic club, won the twenty-five mile skating contest for the championship of America.

The destruction by fire of the plate and bar mill of the Nashua, N. H., Iron and Steel Company, entailed a loss of about $100,000.

Charles L. Hunt a prominent and wealthy citizen of St. Louis, and one of the leading turf men and breeders of the West, died recently.

Col. Ingersoll now has an income of about $100,000 per year, and thinks of going to Europe for a few years to give the theologians a rest.

It is reported that friends of Smythe and Wilson, who were lynched at Audubon, Iowa, have organized with the purpose of burning the town.

Edward Arnot, an actor, at one time leading man at Wallack's, and the Union Square theaters, New York, committed suicide in Chicago by cutting his throat with a razor.

Charles Jackson, cashier of the Park theater, Chicago, found his wife in a disreputable house in New York. She had refused to live with him, but finally consented to do so.

If the Rev. Herber Newton has been desirous of posing as a martyr he is to be given the opportunity. Bishop Potter of New York having ordered his trial for heretical teachings.

Annie and Ella Miller, aged seventeen and thirteen respectively, were struck by the mail and express at Mapelton, Pa., recently. Ella was instantly killed, and Annie seriously injured, but will probably recover.

A dispatch from Tower City, Dak., says that a fire broke out in the Herald office, destroying it, Dr. Russell's office, the Tower library, of 1,500 volumes, and Dr. Engel's drug store. Nothing was saved in the Herald office.

On Friday, Jan. 30, Mrs. Elizabeth McLaughlin died at Escanaba, Mich., leaving three young children. Her husband Thomas McLaughlin, was last heard of in St. Paul. If the latter does not turn up, the children are left without a protector.

The wedding of William Dwight Chandler, son of the secretary of the navy, and Lily M. Proctor, only daughter of L. C. Procter, a prominent banker and mill-owner, was celebrated in Winona, Minn., Monday evening, at the residence of the bride's parents.

Fire was discovered in the extensive grocery store of Burns & Duggan, in Dubuque which threatened the entire building, but was subdued. The principal loss is on the stock, which is about $3,000; insured for $1,450. Loss on building $1,000; fully insured.

A. B. McKay of Minneapolis, who has been boarding at the Saxton hotel, Omaha, for one week, has been arrested on a charge of trying to beat the hotel, and is lodged in jail in that city. He claims he is all straight and expects a remittance, but will not say what his business is.

Reports from various states concerning the winter wheat crop indicate a considerable decrease in acreage, particularly in the southern belt. In Minnesota, Statistician Young thinks there will be a falling off of 10 per cent. while from Dakota it is reported that there is little likelihood of an increase.

A sensation was created at Warren, Ohio, recently, by the arrest of Mrs. Tillie King, wife of A. A. King of Cleveland, on a charge of adultery. King says his wife remained over night at a Cleveland hotel with a man named Jewell. Mrs. King Declares it is a put-up job to ruin her reputation.

A spirited fight at the post office department recently occurred between Mr. Kennedy, a clerk, and Mr. Jefferson, chief of a division in the money order bureau. Fists were effectively used, and these were supplemented with bottles of ink. A policeman arrested Kennedy, who was the attacking party.

Senator Don Cameron has started for Florida. His health has been failing of late, and his physicians advised him not to remain in Washington any longer. Cameron has had two hemorrhages recently, and is advised to seek a milder climate and take as much outdoor exercise as possible.

Men searching the ruins of the burned starch factory and distillery at Peoria, Ill., found the bodies of Ephraim Doolittle, the night watchman, and Andrew Bryan, fireman. The beer runner is still missing, and fears are entertained that he perished. The loss will reach $100,000, with $53,000 insurance.

The trial of Jansson of Liege, and Knipper of Birkenfeld, on the charge of high treason in selling to France plans for the mobilization of the German corps d'armee, will begin at Leipsic March 3. The government has ordered the trial to be conducted in secrecy, and that only the sentence of the prisoners be published.

Richard Short, who stabbed Capt. Phelan in O'Donovan Rossa's office, was released in $3,000 bail. Dennis Corbett, a West Thirty-ninth street liquor dealer, became his bondsman. Short received a letter from Cork informing him of the death of his wife on the 19th ultimo. It is said a dozen persons are ready to make the bail good to Corbett should Short leave town.

Postoffices established: Dakota—Elizabeth Hand county. Minnesota—Marietta, Lac qui Parle, county. Postoffices discontinued: Iowa—Lytle City, Iowa county; Runyan, Osceola county. Postmasters Commissioned—C. R. Lyman, St. Johns, Dak.; H. W. Kellogg, Mento, Iowa; D. A. Robertson, St. Vincent, Minn.; F. E. Catlin, Clayton, Wis.; L. D. McPherson, Elizabeth, Dak.; W. M. Cross, Marietta, Minn.

Judge Reynolds, first auditor of the treasury, has concluded the examination of the accounts of Marshal Wright of Cincinnati, of expenses incurred during the Ohio election, and referred them to the first controller for final examination. The first auditor allows all the items except those for fees of deputy marshals who were not residents of Ohio. There were about fifty such deputies, whose fees had been fixed at $10 each.

Messrs. Frank Bacon of Kansas, J. B Meade of Vermont, P. O. Clark of Rhode Island, George P. Perkins of Kentucky, E. D. Holton of Wisconsin, Oliver Gibbs, Jr., of Minnesota, S. O. Jonas of Mississippi and Dexter Curtis of Wisconsin, comprising the executive committee of the United States association of states and territories at the New Orleans exposition, waited on President Arthur and asked him to call on Congress for $500,000 more for that enterprise.

In an interview recently the khedive said that he believed Gen. Gordon was still alive, as the Mahdi was too wise a man to kill him. The Mahdi had no interest in wishing the death of Gen. Gordon, but on the contrary would do all in his power to prevent such an occurrence. Instant action on the part of England, he said, is necessary to prevent the further progress of the Mahdi's cause, and to avert new disasters. The abandonment of the Soudan by England under the present circumstances would be a grave mistake. Tribes hitherto friendly to Great Britain would join the Mahdi, and if England does not take immediate steps to crush him, his influence may seriously threaten the stability of the British empire in India.

Valley City (Dak.) Special: When it came time for service Sunday the 8th inst. it was discovered that ex-Rev. Herbert Root had seized the Episcopal church at this place, padlocked the doors and placed a number of men inside to watch the building. Rev. Woodford, the rector, procured an axe and attempted to force an entrance, but was prevented by the armed guard inside. He then sent for his gun but was restrained by friends. During the day all sorts of talk was indulged in, and at night the vestry of the church, headed by the rector, broke in the door of the church with a ram, and before Root and his supporters could extricate themselves from the wreck of the barricade of benches that they had piled against the doors, the assailants had seized and ejected them.

Before leaving Gakdul, Col. Buller, of the Royal Irish regiment, was instructed by Gen. Wolseley not to attack the Arabs at Metemneh. Orders, however, leave Col. Buller to act as he thinks fit. The force at Gubat is now 2,600 men, of whom 2,300 are effective. Gen. Wolseley declines to permit non-combatants to remain at the front. It is believed correspondents will be stopped from communicating with their papers. The Tories will support the largest measures of the government to retrieve England's position in the Soudan but will move for the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the responsibility for the dispatch of the Nile expedition. Gen. Wolseley's friends state that he undertook the Nile route against his own opinion, which was in favor of the Suakim and Berber route, and that the government, for the purpose of economy, broke its promise to supply the number of troops for which he asked.

Lord Wolseley telegraphs the war office from Korti as follows: The advance guard of Gen. Earle's column, consisting of a squadron of cavalry under command of Col. Butler, surprised a large body of the Meenassir tribe under Wadgam, the murderer of Col. Stewart, encamped at Shakoah Wells. The cavalry charged the encampment and the enemy fled in every direction, leaving behind them thirty killed and a large number of camels, cattle and many Remington rifles. Col. Butler captured six prisoners. Great activity prevails in Chathan, Woolwich and Albershot, preparations for sending reinforcements to Egypt being rapidly pushed. The Twentieth Hussars and the Third battalion of the Rifle brigade are now at Aldershot. The battalion of Scott's fusiliers, a battilion of Coldstream Guards, and a squadron of Fifth Lancers, have been ordered to proceed at once to Suakim. The opinion prevails at the war office that Gen. Gordon is still alive and engaged in defending himself in some inaccessible portion of Khartoum, where he had prepared a refuge for use in case of emergency.

CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS.

The Houses of Congress, in Joint Session, Count the Votes for President and Vice President.

The Ceremony Proceeds Without Excitement, and Cleveland and Hendricks Are Declared Elected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—In the house today, at a few minutes before 12 o'clock, the speaker pro tem. requested the members to clear the first two rows of seats for the accommodation of senators. At precisely 12 the senate of the United States was announced, and headed by Mr. Edmunds and the officers of that body, the senate filed in and took the seats assigned them, the president of the senate seating himself by Acting Speaker Blackburn. Senator Edmunds, in calling the assembly to order, said:

The two houses of congress have met in pursuance of the constitution and laws and a concurrent resolution for the purpose of executing the duty required by the constitution and laws in the matter of counting the electoral vote for president and vice president of the United States, cast by the electors of the several states, for the term commencing on the 4th of March, 1885. The tellers appointed by the two houses will please take their place.

Senators Hoar and Pendleton and Representatives Clay and Keifer having taken their places at the clerk's desk, Senator Edmunds said:

The president of the senate will open the certificates of the several states in alphabetical order and now opens the certificate for the State of Alabama. He hands the chairman of the tellers on the part of the senate the certificate from Alabama received by mail, and to the chairman of the tellers on the part of the house of representatives the certificate received by messenger.

The certificate was read by Senator Hoar and announced ten electoral votes for Grover Cleveland for president and ten electoral votes for Thomas A. Hendricks for vice president. Senator Sherman asked unanimous consent that only operative parts of the certificates be read, the formal parts being inspected by the tellers. This was agreed to and only the statements of votes cast read.

RESULT OF THE COUNT.

Following is the result of the count:

	Cleveland and Hendricks	Blaine and Logan		Cleveland and Hendricks	Blaine and Logan
Alabama	10	....	Missouri	16	....
Arkansas	7	....	Nebraska	....	5
California	....	8	Nevada	....	3
Colorado	....	3	N. Hampshire	....	4
Connecticut	6	....	New Jersey	9	....
Delaware	3	....	New York	36	....
Florida	4	....	North Carolina	11	....
Georgia	12	....	Ohio	....	23
Illinois	....	22	Oregon	....	3
Indiana	15	....	Pennsylvania	....	30
Iowa	....	13	Rhode Island	....	3
Kansas	....	9	South Carolina	9	....
Kentucky	13	....	Tennessee	12	....
Louisiana	8	....	Texas	13	....
Maine	....	6	Vermont	....	4
Maryland	8	....	Virginia	12	....
Massachusetts	....	14	West Virginia	6	....
Michigan	....	13	Wisconsin	....	11
Minnesota	....	7			
Mississippi	9	....	Totals	219	182

The certificate from New York was read by Clay of Kentucky, and as some vague rumors were in the air this morning that trouble would be made over the counting of the vote of New York, a murmur of relief went up when Mr. Clay finished the reading and announced that the certificate of electors was certified by Grover Cleveland, governor. A slight manifestation of applause was promptly suppressed by Senator Edmunds, who ordered the sergeant-at-arms to arrest any person who disturbed the order of the proceedings by applause or other manifestation. Senator Edmunds then rose and said:

I have now opened the certificates of the electors of all the states, and their votes have been reported. The tellers will now make their computation and report the state of the vote.

After the tellers had devoted themselves to figuring for several minutes Senator Hoar read and handed the result of their computation to the presiding officer, who said:

Senators and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: The tellers have reported to the presiding officer the state of the vote, from which it appears that Grover Cleveland of the State of New York has received 219 votes for the office of president of the United States, and that James G. Blaine of the State of Maine has received 182 votes for the same office; that Thomas A. Hendricks of the State of Indiana has received 219 votes for the office of vice president of the United States, and that John A. Logan of the State of Illinois has received 182 votes for the same office. Wherefore, I do declare that Grover Cleveland of the State of New York has received the majority of the votes of the whole number of the electors appointed, as they appear in the certificates read by the tellers, and so appears to have been elected president of the United States for the four years commencing on the 4th day of March, 1885, and that Thomas A. Hendricks, of the State of Indiana has received a majority of the votes of the whole number of electors appointed as they appear in the certificates read by the tellers, and so appears to be elected vice president of the United States for the four years commencing on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1885, and the president of the senate makes this declaration only as a public statement in the presence of the two houses of congress of the contents of the papers opened and read on this occasion, and not as possessing any authority in law to declare any legal conclusion whatever.

THE CANADIAN POSTOFFICES.

OTTAWA, Ont., Special Telegram, Feb. 11.—Postmaster General Carling laid on the table of the house this evening the annual report of his department. Mail travel has been increased by about one million and a half miles. The conveniences of remitting by money orders has been extended between Canada and other countries. There was a general increase of business both domestic and foreign. The report states that the time has arrived when a postoffice savings bank can be be established in Manitoba. The expenditure was upward of half a million more than revenue. The postmaster general states that as regards a letter passing between the United States and Canada, a uniform charge would, no doubt, be acceptable to Canada, but he was of the opinion that doubling the rate on newspaper matter would exclude from the newspaper post many classes of matter now included therein. The registration fees would have to be reduced to 10 cents and drop letters to two cents. All these changes would be necessary to harmonize the Canadian with the United States rates, and would not be satisfactory to the public of this country.

Hendricks Hits the Pipe.

Kingman L. Page, who was in Paris last summer when Mr. Hendricks was there, tells me that they went together on a trip up the Seine, and stopped at a landing where there was a shooting gallery. As they sat in a booth lazily watching the marksmen fire at the heads of clay pipes at a distance of four rods, Mr. Hendricks suddenly said: "I wonder if I couldn't do something at that; it's a long time since I tried my hand, but I used to be a fair shot." Going over to the range, he picked out a rifle and fired shot after shot until he had broken seven pipes in succession. "There," said he, "seven's a lucky number; I'll quit while my score is good."

COLLEGE ORATORY.

BELOIT, Wis., Special Telegram, Feb. 11.—A state oratorical contest, in which there were speakers from the Beloit, Ripon and Milton colleges took place to-night in the First Congregational church. The speakers and their subjects were as follows: W. W. Lloyd, Beloit College, "International Relations"; L. C. Randolph, Milton college, "The Influence of a Life Purpose;" Miss Ida Owen, Milton college, "Longfellow's Evangeline;" H. B. Blair, Ripon, "Two Scenes in the Life of Charles Sumner;" W. J. Gray, Beloit, "American Puritanism;" G. S. Weiss, Ripon, "The Love of Truth." The decision was in favor of W. J. Gray of Beloit first, and G. S. Weiss of Ripon second.

THE METHODISTS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The first annual meeting of the book committee of the Methodist Book Concern, appointed at the general conference in May, was held here to-day. Amos Shinkle was appointed chairman, and Rev. C. G. Clark of Maine, secretary. The annual meeting, 1886, will be held at Cincinnati. Among the conferences represented at to-day's meeting were Maine, Troy, Wyoming, Pittsburg, Ohio, Washington, Indiana, Western Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, Western German, and California.

Dominion Legislation.

OTTAWA, Ont., Special Telegram, Feb. 11.—In the house to-day, Sir Tilley said the public debt on Jan. 1, 1885, was $253,789,146. The premier stated that the government had no intention of creating a divorce court. A motion for the better supervision and inspection of banks was voted down.

Geo. W. Dwyer, steward of the St. Peter insane asylum and well known in St. Paul was married Tuesday afternoon to Miss Susy H. Peckham, Dr. Thomas officiating.

The body of William Allison was brought down to Anoka from Little Falls, and the body of Louis Larson from W. D. Washburn's camp on the Rum river. Both were killed by falling trees while at work in the pineries, and were young men without families.

Hans Hanson Furna, a demented parson, started from his home in Tansem, near Barnesville, in his stocking feet and without any over clothes, and ran to his brother's house four miles off, where he took a horse and blanket out of the stable and has not since been found. He has undoubtedly frozen to death. The horse returned without any rider.

LEADS ALL THE REST.

A Complete List of Premiums Received by Minnesota Exhibitors at the New Orleans Exposition—The Best Showing of all the States.

DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

Creamery butter made before Sept. 1—A. P. McKinstry, Winebago City (1st premium), $100; New Ulm Creamery company, New Ulm, (2d), $75.

Creamery butter made in September or October—Marvin & Cammack, Rochester, (2d), $75; W. H. Patten & Co., Le Sueur, (1st), $100.

Dairy butter made previous to September—F. D. Holmes, Owatonna, (1st), $75.

Pro rata premium of $1,000—Marvin & Cammack, Rochester, $51,90; Nelse Oleson, Spring Grove, $51.35; New Ulm Creamery company, New Ulm, $51.65; R. E. Wilcox, Rushford, $56.35; A. P. McKinstry, Winnebago City, $51.90; Raymond & Gray, Luverne, $51.35.

For the largest and best display of butter by any indvidual manufacturer—A. P. McKinstry, Winnebago City (3d), $50.

Print and ornamental butter—F. D. Holmes, Owatonna (1st), $50.

Roll butter—F. D. Holmes, Owatonna (3d), $25.

Best sample of granulated butter—J. R. Williams, Elgin (2d), $30.

Butter in novel form or design—Mrs. Mary P. Kelly, Farmington (1st), $75; Mrs. V. C. Holmes, Owatonna (2d), $50.

Best exhibit of butter packed for shipment to warm climate—F. D. Holmes, Owatonna (2d), $50.

For the best tub of butter made at any time and place in the Northwestern States—N. Oleson, Spring Grove (2d), $50; F. D. Holmes, Owatonna (3d), $25.

Grand sweepstakes over the whole world—W. H. Patten & Co., Le Sueur, gold medal and $150.

CHEESE.

Best cheese made in June—Marvin & Cammack, Rochester (2d), $75.

For the largest and best display of individual manufacturer—Marvin & Cammack, Rochester (1st), $100.

For the best Sweitzer—G. Boos, Le Roy (2d), $50.

For the best Limberger—G. Boos, Le Roy (2d), $50.

Best Sage Cheese—Marvin & Cammack, Rochester (second), $50.

Total amount of premiums received, $1,589.50.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Grapes—Northern District—Best collection, ten varieties, silver medal and $25; best collection, five varieties, for table use, silver medal and $15; best collection, five varieties, for wine, $15.

Single Plates—Brighton, Concord, Catawba, Delaware, Iona, Lindley, Massasoit, Wilder, $5 each.

Entered in the name of the state horticultural society. The above premiums are for the best grapes east of the Rocky mountains.

HORSES.

Best English Draft Horses—L. Johnson, East Castle Rock (first premium), $150; L. Johnson, East Castle Rock (second), $75; L. Johnson, East Castle Rock (third), $25.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

Light Brahmas—George E. Lee, Medford: Cockerel, scored 88; pullets, 90 and 91: hens, 92; 81½ and 89 and third premium on pair.

Buff Cochins—D. W. Edwards, Le Sueur: Cockerel, scored 88; pullets, 92. Second premium on pair, $10.

Langshans—A. D. Ellis, Oranoco: Pullet scored 92.

Plymouth Rocks—W. H. Le Sueur, Rochester: Cockerel, scored 92; pullet, 91; hens, 90¼ and 88¾. C. C. Bachelder, St. Charles: Cockerel, 89¾; pullet, 91. C. A. Whited, Rochester: Cockerel, 92.

Wyandottes—C. A. Whited: Cockerel, 83; pullets, 88½ and 91½. A. S. Grand, Oranoco: Cockerel, 85; pullets, 87½.

Brown Leghorns—Allen Gerrish, St. Charles: Hens, 92. Carleton J. Jacks, Rochester: Pullets, 91¾, 91¼, 91½, 91 and 91¾. Frank Crocker, Rochester: Pullets, 86.

White Leghorns—Frank Lumbart, Rochester: Cockerel, 88; pullets, 93½, 92¼, 91, 92¼ and 93; recommended as a breeding hen. D. Patterson & Son: Cockerel, 88¼: pullets, 92, 92¼. F. N. Porter, Rochester: Cockerel, 90.

Important Decision Concerning Railroad Lands.

Decisions have been filed in the Hennepin county district court in the action brought by the St. Paul & Sioux City Railway company and the St. Paul & Chicago railway company against F. S. McDonald, auditor and Frank Slocum treasurer of Hennepin county, to restrain those defendants from taxing certain railroads in Hennepin county. These actions had been brought on test cases in a matter involving the taxation of some three hundred thousand acres of land belonging to those railroads, and in order in get a legal opinion on a subject which has of late been much agitated. The decision of Judge Young in the action brought by the St. Paul & Chicago railway company upholds the view of the railroads, deciding in the particular test case of the Milwaukee & St. Paul brought before him, that the transfer of the lands by mortgage to a construction company did not constitute a sale. The point of the case is this: Lands granted to several railroads built twenty or twenty-five years ago have passed from the roads to which they were granted to kindred or associated corporations or have remained the property of the original corporations, while the railrords to which they were granted have passed into other hands. This, it has been claimed, removes the exemption form taxation enjoyed by the real property of railroads in Minnesota from these lands, and renders them liable of taxation in the counties where they are situated. The railroad companies resisted this view, claiming that the lands were still railroad property. Of course the whole matter will go to a higher court.

The farm of 200 acres recently presented to the state agricultural society of Ramsey county for state fair grounds immediately adjoins the state experimental farm belonging to the state agricultural college, and which consists of 235 acres, lying just west and northwest of the new state fair grounds. There is a striking appropriateness in this conjunction of the state experimental farm with the exposition grounds of the state agricultural society, which will be obvious at a glance.

SENATE.—The bill for a permanent reservation for Northern Montana Indians passed. The bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber culture acts was debated. After returning to the senate chamber upon the conclusion of the presidential count in the house, a long debate ensued regarding the conclusion of Mr. Edmund's declaration of the presidential vote, viz: "Not as possessing any authority in law to declare any legal conclusion whatever.

Mr. Ingalls offered the following resolution: Resolved. That the senate does not assent to the concluding declaration of the president of the senate in the announcement of the vote for president and vice president of the United States, made in the presence of the two houses of congress this day.

Mr. Hoar offered the following: Resolved, That the senate is of the opinion that the constitution and laws have been duly executed and that no further declaration of those facts is necessary. Both were laid over.

HOUSE.—The past office bill was debated and at the conclusion of the Presidential count, a long debate ensued in regard to the announcement thereof.

The receiver in the J. Levy assignment of Austin appointed as appraisers of the stock Chris Johnson, D. H. Stimson and Will Fenton. They have finished taking an invoice and appraise the stock at $19,621.36 and book and money accounts which bring the total assets up to $20,500. The total liabilities are less than $14,000.

Sheriff A. Cummings of Blue Earth, delivered at Stillwater Joshua Tressler, George W. Tressler and Levi Tressler, convicted of assault with intent to rob, and sentenced to twelve, twelve and eight years respectively.

Senator Morrison has introduced a bill which gives the Southern Minnesota Fair association $2,000 per annum.

A bad attempt at incendiarism was checkmated by the St. Paul fire department.

A Bird Island special states that John Alstrom, a clerk for Hodgdon & Robinson, skipped the town recently, beating everybod who had placed confidence in him. His debts thus far reported are over $300. He is stated to be in St. Paul borrowing money of wholesale dealers who had dealt with the house he worked for. Whisky was the cause of his downfall.

Charles G. Parke, editor of the Pope County Press, died at Glenwood aged thirty-four years. He leaves a wife and one child.

An Indian was found frozen to death about a mile and a half west of Brown's Valley, on the reservation. It is supposed that he was intoxicated.

The sixty-third marriage anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Wrigley, in Sugar Loaf Valley, Wabasha county, was celebarted last week.

Mrs. Metcalf of Northfield has given the New Auburn school district $2,000 towards building a school house.

At Minneapolis, recently, William Kelly, a young switchman employed in the local freight yard of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, met his death while attempting to climb a moving car.

The gift by Ramsey county to the state agricultural society of the poor farm is highly praised by all the American sporting papers.

Brock Woodruff, who has been a resident of Anstin since 1857, died suddenly about 7 o'clock Sunday evening. The deceased attended church Sunday morning and appeared in his usual good health, but while in his house dropped dead almost without warning. He was about seventy years of age.

Mr. Frank G. Stark, of the firm of Stark & Darrow, Minneapolis, was married at Canandaigua, N. Y., to Miss Emma Smith, daughter of Judge William Smith of that place.

Adam Bohland of Reserve Town, Ramsey county, has been commissioned by Gov. Hubbard, as pre request of the American Agricultural association, to represent the State of Minnesota in the fifth agricultural national convention to be held at Exposition hall, New Orleans, Feb. 20, 21, 22 and 23.

A PRINCELY OFFER.

W. H. Vanderbilt Makes a Magnificent Proposal in Regard to the Loan of $150,000 to General Grant—After Due Consideration the Offer is Rejected.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The following letter was sent Mrs. U. S. Grant by W. H. Vanderbilt:

To Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant:

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—DEAR MADAM: So many misrepresentations have appeared in regard to the loan made by me to General Grant and reflecting upon him and myself that it seems proper to briefly state the facts:

On Sunday, the 4th of May, last, General Grant called at my house and asked me to loan him $150,000 for one day. I gave him my check without question, not because the action was business-like but simply because the request came from General Grant. The misfortune which overwhelmed him the next twenty-four hours aroused the whole country. You and he sent me within a few days of the time deeds of your joint properties to cover this obligation, and urged my acceptance on the ground that this was only a debt of honor which the general had personally incurred, and those deeds I returned.

During my absence in Europe the general delivered to my attorney mortgages upon all his real estate, household effects and sword, madals and works of art, which were memorials of his victories and presents from governments all over the world.

These securities were in his judgment worth the $150,000. At his solicitation the necessary steps were taken by judgment, etc., to reduce these properties to possession, and the articles mentioned have been this day bought in by me and the amount bid applied in reduction of the debt. Now that I am at liberty to treat these things as my own, the disposition of the whole matter most in accord with my feelings is this; I present to you, as your separate estate, the debt and judgment I hold against Gen Grant, also the mortgages upon his real estate and all his household furniture and ornaments, coupled only with this condition, that the swords, commissions, medals, gifts from the United States, states, cities and foreign governments, and all articles of historical value and interest, shall at the general's death, or if you desire it, sooner, be presented to the government at Washington, where they will remain as a perpetual memorial of his fame and of the history of his time.

I inclose herewith the assignments to you of mortgages and judgments, bill of sale of personal property and deed of trust, in which the articles of historical interest are enumerated. A copy of this trust deed will, with your approval, be forwarded to the president of the United States for deposit in the proper department.

Trusting these actions will meet with your acceptance and approval, and with kind regards to your husband, I am yours respectfully,

[Signed] W. H. VANDERBILT.

W. H. Vanderbilt:

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 10, 1885.—DEAR SIR: Mrs. Grant wishes me, in answer to your letter of this evening, to say that while she appreciates your great generosity in transfering to her the mortgage given to secure my debt of $150,000, she cannot accept in whole, but she accepts with pleasure the trust which applies to the articles enumerated in your letter, to go to the government of the United States at my death, or sooner, at her option. In this matter you have anticipated the disposition which I had contemplated making of the articles. They will be delivered to the government as soon as arrangements can be made for their reception. The papers relating to all other property will be returned with the request that you have it sold and the proceeds applied to the liquidation of the debt which I so justly owe you.

You have stated in your letter with the minutest accuracy the history of the transaction which brought me in your debt. I have only to add I regard your giving me your check for the amount without inquiry as an act of marked and unusual friendship. The loan was to me personally. I got the money as I believed, to carry the Marine national bank over a day, being then assured the bank was solvent, but owing to unusual calls needed assistance until it could call in its loans. I was assured by Ferdinand Ward that the firm of Grant & Ward had over $600,000 to their credit at that time in the Marine bank, besides $1,300,000 of unpledged securities in their own vaults.

I cannot conclude without assuring you that Mrs. Grant's inability to avail herself of your great kindness in no way lessons either her sense of the obligation or my own. Yours Truly,

U. S. GRANT.

To General U. S. Grant:

640 FIFTH AVENUE, Jan 11.—Sir: On my return home last night I found your letter in answer to mine to Mrs. Grant. I appreciate fully the sentiments which actuate both Mrs. Grant and yourself in declining part of my proposition relating to real estate. I greatly regret she feels it her duty to make this decision, as I earnestly hoped the spirit in which the offer was made would overcome any scruples in accepting it. But I must insist. I shall not be defeated in the purpose to which I have given so much thought and which I have so much at heart. I will therefore, as fast as the money is received from the sales of real estate, deposit it in the Union Trust company. With the money thus realized I will at once create with that company a trust with provisions for the income to be paid Mrs. Grant during her life and giving power to her to make such disposition of the principal by her will as she may elect. Very truly,

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT.

To William H. Vanderbilt:

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 11.—Dear Sir. Your letter of this date received. Mrs. Grant and I regret you cannot accept our proposition to retain the property which was mortgaged in good faith to secure a debt of honor. But your generous determination compells us to no longer resist.

Yours, U. S. GRANT.

To William H. Vanderbilt:

NEW YORK, Sunday, Jan. 11.—Upon reading your letter this afternoon, Gen. Grant and myself felt it would be ungracious to refuse your princely and generous offer; hence his note to you. But upon reflection, I find I cannot, I will not accept your munificence in any form. I beg you will pardon this apparent vacillation, and consider this answer definite and final. With great regard and a sense of the obligation that will always remain, I am yours, very gratefully, JULIA D. GRANT.

The Mexican Police System.

The City of Mexico has an excellent police system. At night there is a policeman at every corner. He never patrols the streets, but has a lantern which he sets in the center of the intersecting streets, and then retires to a convenient doorway and sits silent untill relieved. As a consequence there is a row of lanterns in the middle of every street. Each policeman carries a club and a revolver, and wears a blanket around his shoulders. The roundsmen who patrol the streets are mounted, and carry carbines and sabers, looking like cavalrymen. Policemen are invariably polite, and will stop a street car and assist a lady to enter it as gallantly as the proudest Castilian.—*Two Republics.*

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

How a Body of Cadets Engagd the Federal Cavalry.

It was late at night on the 11th of April, 1865, two days after the surrender at Appomattox, that a strong body of federal cavalry, numbering, it is said, no fewer than 1,700, detached by Gen. J. H. Wilson, then on his march from Tuscumbia, in northwestern Alabama, to Macon, in Georgia, struck the Black Warrior river at the little town of Northport, directly opposite to Tuscaloosa, which lies upon the southern bank. The object which Gen. Wilson had in view in ordering this expedition was to seize or destroy a depot of military supplies said (truly) to have been formed in Tuscaloosa; for this city, though a point of no strategic importance, was a convenient center in which to bring together levies or contributions from a large district of surrounding country. Had nothing occurred to interfere with this proceeding the troops, after accomplishing their object, would have quietly retired. Unfortunately there was an interference, and, as the result of the interference, a catastrophe. Rightly to understand what happened, it is necessary to know that at this point the river is spanned by a large and well-built covered bridge of wood. As the hostile visit had been entirely unanticipated, no attempt had been made to destroy the bridge, or to interrupt communication between the banks; so that the troops effected a crossing in good order, and unopposed. Reaching the lower terrace on the southern side, the commander halted his main body, and threw forward a small squad to reconnoiter.

Now the tramping of 1,700 horses a wooden bridge several hundred feet long, however quietly conducted, could scarcely take place without attracting some attention from the people of a town of several thousand inhabitants, quite within earshot. Whatever, therefore, during the time occupied by the little army in crossing the river was this: Some curious individuals who, attracted by the unusual sounds, looked down from the brow of the hill (it was a bright moonlight night) upon the formidable milatary array gathered upon the lower terrace, scattered hastily and carried on the wings of the wind to every corner of the city the frightful intelligence that the hated Yankees, of whom they had heard so much, but had as yet seen nothing, were right on the spot at last. The rumor reached the university. This institution occupied (I say occupied advisedly, for it was soon an instance of *Troja fuit,*) and I am glad to say it occupies once more, an isolated sight about half a mile beyond the chartered limits of the city. All its full-grown students had long since flung themselves into the ranks of the confederate armies, and these had been replaced by a band of boys of tender age, who were enjoying the combined advantages of military and civilian education, and preparing themselves equally for the pursuits of peace or of war. They were subject, of course, two the twofold rule; it was true, nevertheless, with them, as in a well-ordered state, that the military was subordinate to the civil power. No sooner, however, had the appalling announcement, "The enemy is at our gates," been heard upon the college campus than this spirited power of juvenile patriots seized their muskets (very small muskets they were, specially constructed and proportioned to the feeble powers of those who were to bear them, fell into the ranks, and marched incontinently to the scene of anticipated conflict, fiercely bent on driving these graceless invaders into the Black Warrior river at the point of the bayonet. When, therefore, the reconnoitering party of the federals began slowly to ascend the hill, this is what befell:

Suddenly the word "fire" was shouted in a clarion voice, and a volley of musket balls flew over the heads of the advancing troops. The firing was so exact, simultaneous, and so instantly in sequence to the order as to impress the federals with the belief that it had been delivered, not by a mob of hastily gathered civilian defenders, but by a body of regularly-drilled and disciplined troops. The advance party therefore fell back and reported that the confederates were before them in force. It was known, indeed, that there had been some rebel regiments stationed at Greensborough, forty miles below Tuscaloosa; and it was believed that these had been pushed forward to defend Tuscaloosa against this raid. The federal commander nevertheless felt confident that he should be able to carry the town by a *coup de main*, and he lost no time in attempting it. Massing his troops in solid column, he gave the order to charge up the hill at a gallop, intending to ride down all opposition, or to cut his way with the saber. Then all these seventeen hundred horsemen swept up the hill at the top of their speed, to find, to their astonishment, no track of a human being—to say nothing of a confederate army—to oppose them. It was the firing of the university cadets which had deceived and mystified these troopers, and the disappearance of the cadets was due to a very natural cause. The civilian head of the university, the president, in short, had not been long in discovering that his precious charge had stolen a march upon him. He had the sense to understand the madness of provoking a deadly conflict between a powerful force of veteran troops and the handful of children which constituted his whole command. He had, therefore, in all haste followed the march of the cadets, and he arrived just in time to witness their valorous salutation of the approaching foe. It was a sublime piece of folly, and I make no doubt that the president (an old friend of mine) was proud of it in his heart, though with a great outward show of indignation he ordered the boys instantly back to their barracks; while inwardly he whispered to himself, in the words of the military critic at Balaklava: "C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre."

But the cavalry, the cadets being out of the way, carried forward by the moment of their first mad rush, dashed through the city in all directions, and soon became separated from their officers and past all control. Then followed a scene without parallel, it is to be hoped, in the history of the union arms. There was, indeed, no bloodshed, no violence to person even, and no intrusion into private dwellings, except in one or two instances in search for confederate officers, supposed to be on furlough, among their friends in town. But the doors of the shops and warehouses were burst in from one end of the town to the other, and all the valuables they contained were made the subject of an indiscriminate loot. In this pillage the present writer, though not present, was himself to some extent a sufferer. All the books he had been able to gather round him in the previous twenty years of his life as an educator had been forwarded from his more recent residence in Mississippi to this presumably secure retreat, and deposited in seventeen large cases in the warehouse of a friend. All these cases, to the last one, were broken ruthlessly open, and their contents either carried away or scattered over the floor and trampled under foot. It is hardly to be supposed that these rough soldiers were sufficiently literary in their tastes to be willing to incumber themselves with a booty of this description. But no sooner had they left their prey than a lawless crowd of negroes and other "fellows of the baser sort" pounced upon the spoil they had refused, and carried off everything that was portable. Books which had anything attractive in their bindings or in their illustrations were naturally first seized on; but others less showy soon shared the same fate, so that when after the storm had passed by, and the debris which it had left were at length gathered together, out of the contents of seventeen cases there remained a confused mass of rubbish sufficient nearly to fill three, which, when forwarded to New York, received here some months later, were found to be hardly worth the cost of their transportation.—*President Barnard, in The Columbia Spectator.*

Poisoning.

In the year 1881 there were 569 deaths recorded in England alone from poisoning, while the year 1882 shows a record considerably in excess of this, viz—599, or one in every 863 of the total deaths registered. Fully two-fifths of these cases are classified under the heading "Accident and Negligence." The remainder are suicides, and as it is not too much to assume that in nearly every instance such cases are preventable. we propose calling attention to some of the more common causes of these fatalities, in the hope that the suggestions and warnings thrown out may not be without their influence in producing more care in the handling and use of these dangerous substances. Glancing at the various poisons, we find that the well-known preparation of opium, laudanum, and morphia—opium itself being included—head the list, having caused 85 deaths through accident or negligence. This might have been expected from preperations so largely used in domestic remedies. Here the 78 deaths from lead-poisoning which follow do surprise us, in view of the fact that the conditions which produce as well as the conditions which mitigate or counteract the effects of this subtle poison are now so well known. Lead is followed by the four stronger acids—hydro-chloric, nitric, sulphuric, and carbolic—which among them have caused of 43 deaths under the same category. Arsenic, again, caused 9; phosphorus, 11; chlorodyne, 6; chloral, 14; chloroform, 4; soothing syrup, 4, with a host of casualities from substances of minor importance. Reading between the lines of the registrar general's report, which is not difficult to do with the help of the medical journals, we will find there are two prolific causes of these accidents—first, the giving or taking of overdoses of certain remedies containing poison, and, second, the substitution of one bottle for another, as, for example, where a number of substances are congregated together, as in the case of the domestic cupboard. In the first class may be instanced the giving of overdoses of opiates or soothing preparations to children; the taking of overdoses of narcotics or soothing compounds, such as chloral, by hibitual drinkers, and the general familiarity which the handling or using of these powerful agents frequently begets in those habitually using them. In the second class may be instanced such mistakes as the substituting of one bottle containing, say, a poisonous liniment for a mixture intended for internal administration; the hasty and foolish practice of quaffing off a draught from any jug, bottle, or dish, without examining the contents, and, lastly, mistakes caused from accumulating within easy access powerful medicines in the hope that they may come of future use.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Hindu Legends.

Of the Hindu legends the most striking feature is their wildness. Is it a protest against the dull monotony of life in India? Or is life less monotonous to the native than to the European? Lal Behari's tales, anyhow, are wilder than the wildest bits of the "Arabian Nights." A young man put an egg of the toontoonia bird into a cupboard, and out of it comes a babe that grows into the loveliest girl the world ever saw. The mannik stone in some snakes' head is worth the wealth of seven kings. In a certain city an elephant is king-maker; but the king of his choice only reigns a day, for out of the queen's mouth comes a thread-like snake which slays him in the bridal chamber. A long-lost son, who had fallen in love with his mother, and has mounted the cow-house roof that he may break in and carry her off, happily hears his life's story from two calves that are quietly discussing him below. Ghosts haunt peepul trees, and are as tricky as mediums at a seance. A wife, going out of doors on a dark night, accidenatlly knocks up against a Sankchinni, white lady ghost, that sat on a low branch. The revengeful creature at once took her by the throat, thrust her into a hole in the tree, and went on taking her shape so completely that the mother-in-law, that universal inmate of the Hindu hut, was deceived. The only difference was that, whereas the wife had been weak and languid, the ghost was brisk and active. "She had turned over a new leaf; so much the better," said the mother-in-law, when the errands and the cooking were done in next to no time. But one day the old woman caught sight of the ghost fetching something from the next room, ghost fashion, by stretching out a long arm—for ghosts can stretch their limbs a great way, though not so far as Rakshasis can. She said nothing, but told her son, and they watched, and before long they saw the kitchen ablaze, though they knew there was no fire in the house. Looking through a chink they saw that the wife had thrust her foot into the oven, and that it was burning like a bit of wood. "She's a ghost," they whispered, as they went for the ojha, who tested her by burning turmeric under her nose. She proved her ghostship by screaming, and was then beaten with slippers till she confessed and showed where the real wife was, and was again beaten until she promised never to do the family any further harm. The poor wife must have been a bad bargain after the active ghost, for she was almost dead, and very slowly got back to her usual weak health.—*All the Year Round.*

What it Costs to Smoke.

One of our highly-respected and wealthy citizens, now over 80 years of age, has made an interesting calculation as to the cost of the cigars he has smoked during his lifetime. He began to smoke when quite young, and has always used the very best quality of cigars. The period of his smoking covers sixty-seven years. He knows the amount he has expended, and calculated the sum invested in cigars every six months, and placing it at compound interest at 6 per cent, on the basis of the savings bank calculations, he finds that the total sum now amounts to $200,000. It seems like an enormous sum to have been wasted in smoke. But the gentleman, who has been a successful business manager and methodical in keeping his accounts, spent a good many hours making up this cigar account, and he is satisfied that the sum of $200,000, including the interest compounded once in six months, is correct.—*Hartford Times.*

It is a fixed law among the Apache Indians that a man and his mother-in-law must never visit each other and see each other if it can possibly be avoided.

NEW ORLEANS.

Some Interesting Facts Relative to the Exposition—Shortage of Funds, Etc.

Correspondence of the Kansas City Journal.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Jan. 7, 1885.—After the recent street car strike was over it was evident that the mayor, the city council and the police force were in sympathy with the strikers, and that, too, after they became a roaring, howling mob. The mayor went home Saturday after the strike was inaugurated and remained there until late Monday morning. Notwithstanding the city was all day Sunday in the hands of a howling mob of communists. The chief officer of the city was quietly seated at home. On Sunday evening an order was issued for a half dozen policemen to be at certain car stables early Monday morning to see the cars go out. Five of them overslept themselves, so only one appeared. These are remarkable facts, considering that the strikers had grown into a dangerous mob, that there were thousands of strangers in the city, among them many educators, and that such a strike could not help but make a bad impression on the minds of visitors, and injure the exposition. And these officials must know that such moral support given to violators of law would lead to lawlessness at some other and future time. Already another car drivers' strike has been threatened, and one may reasonably be looked for in less than forty days. These strikers, together with the supporting officials, say to outsiders who would dare to drive a street car:

"No honest man can rule a town,
Or burn another Pittsburg down;
Or fight, or strike, or labor shirk,
While you are here and want to work.
Git out, you dirty scabs, git out!
Me French an sisters faught and blid
For this same freedom, so tha did,
And I'll presarve it, you may bit—
Git out, I say, yo' hathen git!"

The best accommodations the street cars can give are too poor, for by their means it takes almost an hour to reach the exposition from the main street of the city. A steam car line should, by all means, be put in operation, but the chances for such a thing are by no means encouraging. Such improvements cost money and industry, and the supply of these articles seem to have been heavily drawn upon in this vicinity.

Capt. Zach. Bachemin, chief police reduced the regular police force of this city this morning by cutting off 131 men.

The laborers engaged in unloading cars in the exposition grounds quit work at 12 o'clock to-day; they have not been paid for weeks and seem to fear that they will not get their money, and so have decided to labor elsewhere unless they are paid for what they have done.

The management are out of money, and seem powerless to move. The receipts do not equal the expenditures, and every day increases the indebtedness. A debt of $250,000 made during December is being pressed for payment, and on all hands a great anxiety is felt. Grave charges are made against the management, such as incompetency and the misappropriation of money. At a meeting of the exhibitor's association this afternoon these charges were openly made and talked about. A resolution to appeal to congress for aid was, after an animated discussion, laid on the table.

The chances are that the whole thing will go into the hands of a receiver in a few days, and this would, perhaps, be the best thing to do under all the circumstances; it would tend to restore confidence. Since it has become known that a heavy debt hangs over the great show; one that, it seems, cannot now be paid, that creditors are clamorous and demand immediate payments, a demand is made for a printed statement of expenditures, so that it can be seen what has become of the $2,000,000 that have been placed at the disposal of the management. This, however, we are inclined to think will not be done. At the meeting referred to it was aimed to designate a day when the great show would be in order, and exhibitors could inform the people to come and not disappoint them, but such a day could not be agreed upon. There are many things that cannot be in real good shape before the first week in February or later.

The art hall is not yet ready for occupancy, but the carpenters are fast getting it in order. It will be one of the most interesting buildings on the grounds. Some elegant statuary and beautiful paintings will be put in place as soon as the workmen are out of the way.

The government building has many quaint and curious things. Here one can see models of machinery as old as there has been any record of man's ingenuity. A half size model of the first locomotive ever run on a railroad, and a model of the first car, are to be seen among the novel things on exhibition by the Ohio & Mississippi railroad. Here also is to be seen a beautiful model of the plow used by Morse in laying the first telegraph ever put down; and a fac-simile of the first message sent over a wire. When this short line was down from Washington to Baltimore, and a message sent over it, the world was amazed. What a change has taken place from that day to this.

"Out of the darkness of night
The world rolls into light,
It is daybreak, everywhere."

On the west side of the government building, the exhibit of the United States navy presents many things of curious and thrilling interest. Here are fire arms of all sorts and sizes, old and new, and the wonderful part of it all is that they should have been made to destroy human life, and property. Shells and shot lay around thick, and long drawnout torpedoes, large enough to blow up the Gulf of Mexico, lay powerless here, like dead monsters of the sea. One can get quite a good idea of Lieut. Greely and his men, and the party that went to their relief. Figures are dressed in the fur suits actually worn by some of these men, and they are very life-like. The sleds, boats, guns, spears, glasses, signal flags, snow shoes, sleeping bags and tents, and many other things actually used on this expedition, are in perfect order, and so arranged that they can be seen to good advantage. Then there are large photographic views of many points of interest passed by this party, among them some mammoth ice-bergs floating through the waters.

The life-saving service are getting in shape, and will soon be able to show how they rescue parties from sinking vessels at the large harbors of the East. They fire a cannon, and, by aid of a cannon ball they carry a rope, or ropes, across wrecked vessels, and in this way convey means of escape when the waters are too rough for a rescueing crew to go out in boats.

The electric railway, that was to encircle the grounds, has dwindled down to a track a few hundred feet long. This will be in operation in a few days.

The Age of Faith.

Rev. James Freeman Clarke contributes the following to *The Christian Life:* The middle ages, it is said, were the ages of faith. The men of that day built cathedrals, went into monasteries, and devoted themselves to religion. All people went to church, communed, feasted on Friday, and confessed their sins. Yes, there was a great deal more of the outside of religion then; but was there more of its heart? Men were more afraid of God. Did they love him better? Does love always show itself in outward ceremonies and forms? Does it not more often appear in perfect confidence, in entire trust? You are a father or a mother. Which do you think would do the most honor, and be most to your credit as a parent—to have your children afraid of you, and therefore come regularly with formal expressions of respect to appease you—or to retain their confidence and to have them trust in you wholly, lean on your help and sympathy without a doubt or fear, and to feel always safe, shielded by your protection and enfolded in your love? Nothing glorifies God so much as a child-like trust in Him. This spirit is that of the gospel. This trust in God which brings peace to man is also the best glory to God in the highest.

We do not now go so much to church to find God; but we feel his presence more in nature, life, science, literature, art. He is now "Immanuel—God with us." The whole world is his temple. The stars and flowers sing his praise with voiceless lips. Yes, it is the sense of the infinite in all finite things; of the perfect amid all imperfection; of a divine love superior to all sorrow and pain; of a heavenly immortality conquering decay and death. It is the sense of something permanent amid all that there is transient, of this steadfast, unchanging center of being amid the fast-flying phenomena of nature which enables us to hope, and keep us from despair.

If the time shall ever come when the spirit of religion shall die out of human hearts; when men shall become merely positive philosophers, believing only in things seen and temporal; in which all faith in the unseen, the infinite, the divine shall disappear in a low materialism—then men, being without God, will also be without hope in the world; for there is no truer saying than that of the scripture: "Without God in the world, and so without hope."

Then and only then will human progress cease, man's improvement come to an end, and a pale, cold despair sink like a shroud upon the dead face of humanity. But there is no danger of this. Such poor materialism is too shallow and too narrow to satisfy any human heart or mind, or to content the demands of silence very long.

So far from losing God, as science improves and the world advances, the sense of a divine presence is coming more and more into all of nature and all of life. God does not now seem to come in occasionally, and at intervals, in the way of miracles! but He is seen and felt in all of human life. Without Him not a sparrow falls to the ground. He numbers every hair on our heads. From Him and through Him and to Him are all things. In Him we live and move and have our being. We see Him in the sun; we feel Him in the air; we recognize Him in our joy and in our grief; we receive the new infant as a gift from His hand; we dismiss to His care the dear friend who leaves our side, sure that God loves him more than we do, and will do better for him than we can ask or think.

There is in this age less and less of formal religion, of ceremonial devotion, of prayer at set times, but more and more of the spirit of faith, hope, and love in an infinite friend, in a perfect father.

Home Market for Meat.

As the children of shoemakers go unshod so it is reported the herders on the great plains live during several months of each year without tasting fresh beef. The men in charge of one herd are at some distance from those having care of the nearest one and find the practice of slaughtering an animal for the purpose of obtaining a supply of fresh meat for themselves a very wasteful one. They can keep the meat for some time during the winter, but they can not do so during warm weather. They have no ice houses or other means of preserving meat in a fresh state. The owners of a herd can not afford to allow their herdsmen to slaughter a bullock every time they desire a roast. On this account they live almost exclusively on salt meat during the greater part of the year. It is accordingly proposed to dam the small streams, form ponds near the buildings on the ranches, and to stock them with fish, which the herders can catch and use for food. This plan will not afford them fresh meat, but it will enable them to find a substitute for it. Fresh fish would furnish an agreeable change to a diet of salt meat. In Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, it is said, the Mexican herdsmen and shepherds raise goats and slaughter the kids at the proper age and use them for food. They prefer them to lambs or to any sort of salt meat.

The average farmer in the northwestern states and territories is in about the same condition as the frontier herdsman in respect to a supply of fresh meat during the warmer portions of the year. He is surrounded by flocks and herds, but he can not rely on them for a supply of fresh meat. Men who work in the fields during warm weather need the most nutritious diet they can obtain, and this is furnished by fresh beef and mutton. Still, during the season of planting, haying, and harvesting their food consists very largely of smoked or salted meat. They have some poultry to vary their table fare, but observation shows that people tire of the flesh of fowls much quicker than they do of that of animals. By means of an ice-house any farmer can keep a carcass of mutton till it is consumed by the family, but farmers are very slow in adopting this means of preserving meat in a fresh state. A dozen farmers might make an arrangement for slaughtering animals in rotation and dividing the meat among their families, but in many cases they have no conveniences for dressing animals, or are deficient in the skill required to do the work in a proper manner. It is noticeable that farmers are less inclined to co-operate in doing work, or in providing a supply of food than the early settlers of the country were. There has been a sensible decline in what was called "neighborly kindness."

Farmers should make some arrangement for supplying their tables with meat during the summer months of the year. Their men would do more work and be in better condition if they had fresh meat to eat. Salt meat is better suited for diet during cold weather than warm weather. Farmers, however, have salt meat almost exclusively during that portion of the year when they most require fresh meat. In many of the eastern states farmers arrange with some village butcher to deliver them meat on certain days in each week. Saturday is ordinarily one of the days on which fresh meat is delivered. The butcher understands that each family on his list will take a certain number of pounds on specified days, and makes his calculations accordingly. As he can dispose of a large amount of meat among his farm customers in a short time, he often makes his prices less than to his shop patrons, who take but small quantities at any one time. In farming neighborhoods somewhat remote from a village some farmer could assume to supply meat to a considerable number of families on one or more days in each week. If he did not always have animals ready to slaughter he could obtain them from his patrons. It would cost but little to fit up a place for dressing the animals, and a light wagon covered with cloth would serve to carry the meat in.—*Chicago Times.*

Brainerd Dispatch.

Issued every Thursday morning at Brainerd, Minn. Terms $1.50 per year in ADVANCE.

N. H. Ingersoll, } Editors and Proprietors.
F. W. Wieland, }

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CROW WING, CASS, and Itasca counties

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota, as second class matter.

A bill, fixing liquor licenses at $500, is before the senate, with a good chance of passage.

The common council of Cleveland has resolved to tax skating rinks at the rate of $40 a month, or $300 a year.

The British steamer Sardony sailed from Victoria, British Columbia, for Hong Kong, December 10, and since then has not been heard of. She had four hundred Chinese aboard and a light cargo of coal. She is said to have been unsafe, and is supposed to have gone down.

It is discovered by winners of prizes at the New Orleans hippodrome that there is no money with which to pay them; that no money has been set apart for premiums, and that the publications made over the signatures of the officers were untrue. Many of the exhibitors are there now with the stock on their hands, with no means of getting away.

The state needs redistricting for judicial purposes. Nearly every judge in a large circuit wants an associate, and the state will soon be full of double or triple headed courts. A more systematic and effective way to meet the needs growing out of increased business, would be to carve out more districts.

Senator Morrison's bill for the location of a third hospital for the insane passed the senate Friday on its third reading by a vote of 28 ayes to 3 nays, somewhat to the surprise of the outsiders. Sergeant's bill to prevent the sale or exposure of obscene literature also passed, the vote being 25 ayes to 2 nays.

Early Monday morning the engine house and machine shops of the Burlington and Northwestern and Burlington and western, narrow gauge railroad, near Burlington, burned. Three locomotives and machinery in the building at the time of the fire were completely ruined. Loss $20,000 insurance, $22,000.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for March opens with a beautiful steel-plate of two girls caught in a snow storm, and entitled "The Sisters," illustrating a powerful story by Frank Lee Benedict. In addition, there is the usual double-size fashion plate, printed from steel, and colored by hand; "Peterson" being the only magazine to give these expensive and refined fashion plates. Besides this, there is a colored pattern for a Tidy on Java Canvas; a capital humorous illustration, "The Beleaguered Garrison;" and some fifty wood cuts of fashions, embroideries, work table designs, and other things useful to ladies. The principal article is an illustrated one, entitled "Washington City, Its Pictorial Side," a remarkable well-written and discriminating paper on the Federal City, considered artistically, architecturally, socially, etc., etc. The stories, as always in "Peterson" are the very best of their kind. The continued novelet—"The Lost Ariadne," by Mrs. John Sherwood, of New York—increases in power with every number. Every lady, as we have often said, ought to take this magazine. The price is but two dollars a year, with great reductions to clubs. Address Charles J. Peterson, 305 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bonanza for Crookston.

Last week we published a proposition from the Brainerd road, asking for $300,000 bonds for their road. This week we are prepared to drop $100,000, owing to a typographical error. The proposition was for $200,000.—Polk County Journal.

If the good people of Crookston and Polk county are awake to their best interests they will do all in their power to aid the Brainerd & Northwestern road. The building of the road will not only release them from the monopoly of the Manitoba road and the clutches of Jim Hill, but will give them a direct outlet for their wheat and other farm produce, which that grand country produces in large quantities. The building of this road to Crookston, the proposed route, would make a city of it that would be second to none in the northwest. Should Crookston and Polk county act hostile to the proposition, of which there is no likelihood, there is a possibility that the road would give them the go-bye, and strike Red lake falls. Again, we say, if the good people are awake, and desire to serve their best interests, they will take off their coats and go to work for the same.

Rossa is recovering rapidly, and is already well enough to walk about a little, and read the threatening letters that are daily pouring in upon him. His injury was really so slight that he will doubtless always continue in the interests of personal safety to keep his back to the foe.

Be Careful, Boys.

St. Cloud Journal-Press.]

The first breach of promise case to come to trial in this part of the state was that of Haggeman vs. Gazett, which was tried last week, at Sauk Rapids, before Judge Collins, with D. W. Bruckart for the plaintiff and Searle, Searle & Tolman for the defense. The jury brought in a verdict on Saturday for Miss Haggeman for $3,500, several of the jurors, we understand, voting to give her $5,000, $10,000 being the sum asked. The history of the case is about as follows: Miss Sophia Haggeman, the plaintiff, is the only child of Dr. Haggeman, a German "old style" doctor of this city. After a course of study at the normal school she began teaching, and has been following that vocation for some time past It was, we understand, while she had a school at St. Joseph, in this county, that she first met Mr. Gazett, a [good looking, well dressed, successful young merchant, who later bought out the Trace Bros.' business at Rice's, in Benton county. Afterwards Miss H. secured a school in the latter vicinity, and in February 1884, just one year ago, they became engaged. The wooing went smoothly, the rose concealed its thorns; the wedding was set for October, and when school closed the prospective bride came home to prepare all those eccentricities of toilet and wardrobe annexes, that are concomitants of bridehood. The groom elect, however, to put in time and ease his loneliness, continued his social meanderings, and not keeping a close rein upon his affections, his heart wandered into the possession of a fair maid at Royalton. He recognized his change of heart, and on July 8th wrote Miss Haggeman, telling the truth and asking a release, This letter was not answered, neither was a second, to the same purport, written July 19. Taking silence for consent, he made a second engagement, and on August 12 married his Royalton fiancee The same day Miss H. wrote him, and ignoring his last letters, inquired as to the wedding. etc., and soon after brought her suit for breach of promise, with the result already given. The case will be appealed, but the moral still remains—don't become engaged until you have seen the other girl, and if you must make love, don't do it by mail.

Sold His Lot.

We learn that yesterday R. C. Mitchell sold his corner lot, between the St. Louis hotel and Fargusson block, to Mr. Owen Fargusson, and that he then paid off the mortgage on his office and mortgages on other property to the total amount of over $7,500. It is presumed that almost everybody in Duluth, except Woodbridge, will be glad to hear that Mr. Mitchell has thus gotten rid of so large a portion, and, as we understand, the bulk of his indebtedness.—Duluth Herald.

A Former Brainerdite.

The following telegram from Valley City. D. T. will be interesting reading inasmuch, as the Rev. Herbert Root spoken of, was at one time pastor of the Episcopal church in Brainerd. "The religious realm of this fair city is in convulsions. Sunday morning, as numerous pious members of the community were preparing for All Saints church, strange scenes were transpiring. Herbert Root, president of the Farmers and Mechanics' National bank, under cover of a notice in the name of his wife, Harriet C. Root, closed the building before the hours of divine service, placed a padlock on the door stating that it was closed by order of Harriet C. Root, the owner, but as the church was built by the congregation, and as the rector is in charge of the edifice, that gentleman, the Rev. S. H. Woodford. recently of Grand Haven, Minn., did not long permit matters to remain thus. Throwing aside the consideration of his sermon he grabbed an ax and repaired in hot haste to the church, where he demolished the padlock and took possession. Finding there two men left in charge by Root, things looked ominous for a moment or two. At this juncture Root appeared, but fortunately read determination in the eye of the man with the ax and passed on without stopping to debate the question. Under counsel from members of the vestry the rector decided not to hold services, and vacated the premises, althought at first he showed a disposition to hold the fort by sending home for a shotgun. Later in the day Root and A. P. Peak obtained possession, and a few hours after were dislodged by the rector, members of the vestry and a party of citizens. The door had again been locked and barricaded from the inside. Root and Peak had also placed a ladder against the door, and with their combined weight attempted to resist the pressure from the outside forces, who, however, had secured a battering ram and sent the door flying off its hinges, and those behind it head first into the seats beyond. The attacking party at once took possession and a muscular vestryman throttled the chief conspirator, who promised, if released, to part in peace. Excitement runs high, and many people denounce Root's action. Root claims that his wife holds title to certain reservations expressed in the deed of the church property, which is vested in Bishop Walker and the standing committee of the North Dakota Episcopal diocese."

HOW DYNAMITE IS MADE.

Some Interesting Points As to Its Use, Etc.

The St. Paul Dispatch on Monday contained a "Dissertation on Dynamite," which, to parties who have heard of this infernal explosive, but who have never heard the method by which it is made explained, will be quite interesting. We give the substance of the article below:

"We cornered a chemist under threats of total annihilation by one or other of the murderous agents of which the reporter was in search of information, the chemist "gave up." Seating himself in his office chair, and throwing his feet up among a collection of bottles, crucibles, and other diabolical contrivances, he said:

"The word dynamite covers the whole category of explosives, such as giant powder and nitro-glycerine. Gun-cotton is similar, except that cotton is used as the absorbent instead of saw dust or pulp. It has only been a few years since dynamite was discovered to be such a powerful explosive. When it was discovered, no one expected that it would become such a death dealing compound as we now see it." Then taking down a book of reference, the compounder of pills, powder and red fire continued:

"Explosives are of two classes, namely, those composed from nitrates and those from chlorates. From chlorates the most violent explosives are made Some of them, especially the fulminates, are so dangerous that they are only allowed to be made under very stringent laws, as regards places and quantity. The acts of 1860 and 1875, passed by parliament in England are so minute and stringent in their regulations for the manufacture of explosives, that such explosives as

NITRO-GLYCERINE AND DYNAMITE

can hardly be made in anything like great quantities. As large quantities of it are made somewhere, the English people are disposed to blame Americans for manufacturing it. It is used here extensively for blasting purposes. The fact of the matter is, that when about twenty-five years ago the chemist produced the compound known as nitro-glycerine, it was only one of many dangerous explosives already known. In 1883, Alfred Nobel, a Swedish engineer and chemist, took nitro gycerine and mixed it with gun powder, forming an explosive of terrible power. To make it easy to handle, he mixed it with a siliceous earth, called in Germany "Kilselguhr," and this compound he called dynamite. Champion, a French chemist, uses 20 to 25 parts of nitro-glycerine, and 75 to 80 parts of finely pulverized burnt clay from glass works, in making dynamite. In America dynamite is made of glycerine-oil and nitric acid mixed in sawdust. A boy can make it, and there is

NO LAW TO PREVENT IT.

"Nor is there a law restricting its sale. You may send your office boy or printer's devil for a few pounds, and no questions asked. The sale of opium and poisons is restricted, but dynamite, the greatest and most destructive engine of the nineteenth century, may be bought by any one at 36 cents per pound The wet sawdust on a saloon floor is so precisely like dynamite that even I could not tell the difference until I tested it—the glycerine imparts a sweet flavor to it. Dynamite may be made out of a hundred and one different things such as sulphur, saltpeter and brimstone. Generally, however, glycerine and nitric acid, which we call nitro-glycerine, are mixed with such an absorbent as wood-pulp or sawdust; this is done to enable its safe handling and transportation. The color of dynamite is the color of sawdust, and that, of course depends upon the color and nature of the wood. It is greatly superior to gun powder, as it exerts its power in all directions.

HOW THE OLD THING WORKS.

"I might place a pound of common gunpowder on this carpet, apply a fuse, and there would only be a flash and puff, but if I would place the same quantity of dynamite there, and touched it off, it would shatter this room and the entire basement and foundation, for dynamite strikes downward. Unlike gunpowder, which to forcibly explode must be confined, dynamite may be placed on the sidewalk, or in any unconfined place, and it is ready for work."

"Is there any more violent explosive than dynamite?"

"Yes, there is one compound that is more terrible, because more explosive force can be imprisoned in given quantities. This is fulminate of mercury, and I think that it was this agent that was used to blow up the English houses of parliament. It looks very much like fine, white flour, and is worth $1 an ounce. So explosive is it that a flip of the finger or a tap of your pencil will do the business."

"Do you think that the dynamite used in England comes from America?"

NOT AMERICAN DYNAMITE.

"I do not. The reason is simple—an idiot can compound the stuff, as I said before. None is sent from here to England, as a man can make it in his bedroom in England as well as in America."

"How is dynamite sold?"

"For ordinary purposes it is put up in cartridges, eight inches long and from three-quarters of an inch to four inches in diameter. These cartridges are made of heavy brown paper, and when filled the ends are folded and the cartridge dipped in parafine oil to keep it air and water tight.

A 4x8 cartridge contains about five and one-quarter pounds, but the medium size is 1¼x8, and contains about eight ounces. Dynamite is worth from 36 to 75 cents a pound. That which is very powerful is worth 60 to 75 cents, and is used for submarine blasting and heading tunnels. Less than half an ounce will throw a sixty-pound bombshell over 1000 feet, and two pounds blow a ten-ton rock to atoms. There is one interesting point about dynamite—the insurance companies absolutely refuse to place insurance upon any one occupied in the manufacture or handling of it."

El Mahdi claims to be the resurrected Monhammed. His prediction made six months ago, that he would drive the English out of Soudan justifies his claim to being the true prophet.

Steep Cutting.

A few days ago a shipment of goods was made from St. Paul to Miles city. The goods were handled by the Wells, Fargo express, the express cars of which were run over the Northern Pacific road. It was reported that the rate made was either 90 cents or $1 per 100 pounds, though the Wells, Fargo express company paid nearly four times that amount for hauling over the Northern Pacific. It is said that there have been a few other instances of alleged cutting by the Wells, Fargo company to get business. But the matter is now in progress of adjustment, so that hereafter rates will be maintained by them, especially as the Northern Pacific express company has maintained its traffic figures, and proposes to do so.

Great Reduction,

In order to reduce my immense stock of

JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE,

Lamps, Chinaware, &c

I offer for the next sixty days only, the following staple goods at prices that will make it an object to those who may purchase. We carry nothing but first class goods of the best styles and make, and are fully guaranteed in every respect. In silverware we offer:

Six bottle casters, quadruple plated	$4 25
Five " " " "	3 50
Four " " " "	2 75
Butter dishes from	$2 50 to 5 50
Single and double pickes	1 00 to 3 00
Triple plated knives per doz	3 50
Triple plated forks per set	$2 50 to 3 50
Triple plated table spoons, a doz	6 50
Triple plated tea spoons, a doz	4 50

Elegant line of cake dishes from $2 to $6.

Eight day cabinet clocks, warranted for $3.75, $4 and $4.50

Seth Thomas Nickle alarm Clocks, $1.40.

Elegant parlor hanging lamps $4, $5, and $6.

Moss Rose China Tea sets from $7 to $8.

In Jewelry,

We Sell plain, solid gold 18 karat rings for $1.10 per dwt.

14 karat solid gold rings at 90 cents per dwt,

Gold and Silver Watches,

Chains, Charms, Spectacles, Etc.

At Correspondingly low prices. Remember these prices are for

60 Days Only.

Watch and Jewelry Repairing and Engraving A Specialty.

Goods Sent by express free of charge.

J. L. SMITH, Jeweler.

SLEEPER BLOCK, FRONT STREET.

Mrs. Dr. Walton's Periodical Tea.

Mother Walton has prescribed this valuable medicine for a great many years in her private practice. It has proved an unfailing specific in the treatment of the many disorders to which the female constitution is subject. It is a sure cure for the monthly troubles that so many women suffer. Mailed on receipt of price, 50c., by FRAZIER MEDICAL CO., Cleveland Ohio.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE ST LT. CLOUD, MINN., January 6, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at St. Cloud, Minn., on Feby. 14, 1885, viz: Myron C. Gould, of Crow Wing Co., Minn., for the W ½ SE ¼, sec. 36, tp 44, R 30

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Moore, L. E. Coon, C. M. Everest and H. F. Phelps. P. O. of all, Crow Wing, Crow Wing Co., Minn.

4-6w D. H. FREEMAN, Register.

Mortgage Sale.

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by John T. Harrison and Annie M. Harrison, his wife, mortgagors, to John Flynn and M. J. Flynn, mortgagees, bearing date the 25th day of October, 1883, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing County, Minnesota, on the 10th day of November, 1883, in book "B" of mortgages, on page 245 on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred dollars with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1883, at 7 per cent; and whereas an action has been commenced to recover the debt secured by said mortgage but the same has been discontinued.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Brainerd, in said Crow Wing county, on the 7th day of March, 1885, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage with interest and costs and expenses of foreclosure, and thirty dollars attorneys fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure. The premises to be sold as aforesaid are situated in the county of Crow Wing and are described as follows. Lots numbered three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6) and eight (8) in block numbered thirty-one (31) in Swartz's Addition to the City of Brainerd, according to the plat thereof recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds of Crow Wing county.

JOHN FLYNN,
M. J. FLYNN,
Mortgagees.

E. N. DONALDSON,
Attorney for Mortgagees,
Jan. 23-7t. Brainerd, Minn.

Wisconsin Central Line!

The New Route to the East.

2 TRAINS Each Way Daily
FROM
MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL.
—TO—
Milwaukee!
VIA:
Stevens Point, Appleton, Neenah, Menasha, Oshkosh and Fond du Lac.
—WITH—
PARLOR CARS!
THROUGH TO MILWAUKEE.

This is the only line running a train **Through BY Daylight** And the only route WITOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

New and Elegant Sleepers ON NIGHT RUNS.

5 Passenger Trains Each Way Daily BETWEEN
Eau Claie and Chippewa Falls.
Superior Facilities make this
The Best Route
—FOR—
Grand Rapids, Wausau, Merrill and and all points in Northern, Central and Eastern Wisconsin.

F. S. FINNEY, Gen. Manager. JAS. BARKER, Gen. Pass. Ag't MILWAUKEE.

M. W. DUNHAM
Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois,
HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE
Percheron Horses valued at $3,000,000, which includes
75 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES
Whose purity of blood is established by their pedigrees recorded in the STUD BOOKS OF FRANCE.
EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.



STOCK ON HAND:
150 Imported Brood Mares,
250 Imported Stallions, Old enough for service.
100 COLTS, Two years old and younger

Recognizing the principle accepted by all intelligent breeders that, well-bred animals may be sold to be, if their pedigrees are not recorded, and cannot be authentically given, they should be valued only as grades, I will sell all Imported Stock at Grade Prices when I cannot furnish with the animal sold pedigrees verified by the original French certificate of its number and record in the Stud Book in France. 140 Page Catalogues sent free. It is illustrated with six Prize Horses of the Exhibition of the Société Hippique Percheronne of France. 1884 par excellence, and drawn from life by Rosa Bonheur, the most famous of all animal painters



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Nice leg of mutton		8 "
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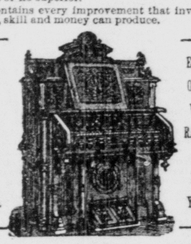
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Now what has LEOPOLD, The Boss, been doing all this time, simply selling goods at the Smallest possible margin, and letting the people know of the

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In Overcoats. $5.00 for a good one, $12 for a better one, and $16 for the best.
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Dr. Fraziers Root Bitters.
Frazier's Root Bitters act strongly upon the Liver and Kidneys, keeps the bowels open and regular, make the weak strong, heal the lungs, build up the nerves, and cleanse the blood and system of every impurity. Sold by F. M. Cable & Co. Price $1.
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When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage hire and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.
Elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1.00 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first class hotel in the city.

Stop that Cough
By using Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam the only sure cure for coughs, colds, horseness, and sore throat, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Do not neglect a cough. It may prove fatal. Scores and hundreds of grateful people owe their lives to Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam, and no family will ever be without it after once using it, and discovering its marvelous power. It is put up in large family bottles and sold for the small price of 75 cents a bottle.
FRAZIER MEDICINE CO., Prop'r, Cleveland, Ohio.
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Skin Diseases Cured.
By Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment. Cures as if by magic: Pimples, Black Heads or Grubs, blotches, eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear and beautiful. Also cures itch, salt rheum, sore nipples, sore lips, and old, obstinate ulcers. Sold by F. M. Cable & Co., or mailed on receipt of price 50 cents.
FRAZIER MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio

Brainerd Dispatch.

Issued every Thursday morning at Brainerd, Minn. Terms $1.50 per year in ADVANCE.

N. H. Ingersoll, } Editors and Proprietors.
F. W. Wieland, }

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CROW WING, CASS, and Itasca counties

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota, as second class matter.

A bill, fixing liquor licenses at $500, is before the senate, with a good chance of passage.

The common council of Cleveland has resolved to tax skating rinks at the rate of $40 a month, or $360 a year.

The British steamer Sardony sailed from Victoria, British Columbia, for Hong Kong, December 10, and since then has not been heard of. She had four hundred Chinese aboard and a light cargo of coal. She is said to have been unsafe, and is supposed to have gone down.

It is discovered by winners of prizes at the New Orleans hippodrome that there is no money with which to pay them; that no money has been set apart for premiums, and that the publications made over the signatures of the officers were untrue. Many of the exhibitors are there now with the stock on their hands, with no means of getting away.

The state needs redistricting for judicial purposes. Nearly every judge in a large circuit wants an associate, and the state will soon be full of double or triple headed courts. A more systematic and effective way to meet the needs growing out of increased business, would be to carve out more districts.

Senator Morrison's bill for the location of a third hospital for the insane passed the senate Friday on its third reading by a vote of 28 ayes to 3 nays, somewhat to the surprise of the outsiders. Sergeant's bill to prevent the sale or exposure of obscene literature also passed, the vote being 25 ayes to 2 nays.

Early Monday morning the engine house and machine shops of the Burlington and Northwestern and Burlington and western, narrow gauge railroad, near Burlington, burned. Three locomotives and machinery in the building at the time of the fire were completely ruined. Loss $20,000 insuranee, $22,000.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for March opens with a beautiful steel-plate of two girls caught in a snow storm, and entitled "The Sisters," illustrating a powerful story by Frank Lee Benedict. In addition, there is the usual double-size fashion plate, printed from steel, and colored by hand; "Peterson" being the only magazine to give these expensive and refined fashion plates. Besides this, there is a colored pattern for a Tidy on Java Canvas; a capital humorous illustration, "The Beleaguered Garrison;" and some fifty wood cuts of fashions, embroideries, work table designs, and other things useful to ladies. The principal article is an illustrated one, entitled "Washington City, Its Pictorial Side," a remarkable well-written and discriminating paper on the Federal City, considered artistically, architecturally, socially, etc., etc. The stories, as always in "Peterson" are the very best of their kind. The continued novelet—"The Lost Ariadne," by Mrs. John Sherwood, of New York—increases in power with every number. Every lady, as we have often said, ought to take this magazine. The price is but two dollars a year, with great reductions to clubs. Address Charles J. Peterson. 305 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bonanza for Crookston.

Last week we published a proposition from the Brainerd road, asking for $300,000 bonds for their road. This week we are prepared to drop $100,000, owing to a typographical error. The proposition was for $200,000.—Polk County Journal.

If the good people of Crookston and Polk county are awake to their best interests they will do all in their power to aid the Brainerd & Northwestern road. The building of the road will not only release them from the monopoly of the Manitoba road and the clutches of Jim Hill, but will give them a direct outlet for their wheat and other farm produce, which that grand country produces in large quantities. The building of this road to Crookston, the proposed route, would make a city of it that would be second to none in the northwest. Should Crookston and Polk county act hostile to the proposition, of which there is no likelihood, there is a possibility that the road would give them the go-bye, and strike Red lake falls. Again, we say, if the good people are awake, and desire to serve their best interests, they will take off their coats and go to work for the same.

Rossa is recovering rapidly, and is already well enough to walk about a little, and read the threatening letters that are daily pouring in upon him. His injury was really so slight that he will doubtless always continue in the interests of personal safety to keep his back to the foe.

Be Careful, Boys.

St. Cloud Journal-Press.]

The first breach of promise case to come to trial in this part of the state was that of Haggeman vs. Gazett, which was tried last week, at Sauk Rapids, before Judge Collins, with D. W. Bruckart for the plaintiff and Searle, Searle & Tolman for the defense. The jury brought in a verdict on Saturday for Miss Haggeman for $3,500, several of the jurors, we understand, voting to give her $5,000, $10,000 being the sum asked. The history of the case is about as follows: Miss Sophia Haggeman, the plaintiff, is the only child of Dr. Haggeman, a German "old style" doctor of this city. After a course of study at the normal school she began teaching, and has been following that vocation for some time past It was, we understand, while she had a school at St. Joseph, in this county, that she first met Mr. Gazett, a [good looking, well dressed, successful young merchant, who later bought out the Trace Bros.' business at Rice's, in Benton county. Afterwards Miss H. secured a school in the latter vicinity, and in February 1884, just one year ago, they became engaged. The wooing went smoothly, the rose concealed its thorns; the wedding was set for October, and when school closed the prospective bride came home to prepare all those eccentricities of toilet and wardrobe annexes, that are concomitants of bridehood. The groom elect, however, to put in time and ease his loneliness, continued his social meanderings, and not keeping a close rein upon his affections, his heart wandered into the possession of a fair maid at Royalton. He recognized his change of heart, and on July 8th wrote Miss Haggeman, telling the truth and asking a release, This letter was not answered, neither was a second, to the same purport, written July 19. Taking silence for consent, he made a second engagement, and on August 12 married his Royalton fiancee The same day Miss H. wrote him, and ignoring his last letters, inquired as to the wedding. etc., and soon after brought her suit for breach of promise, with the result already given. The case will be appealed, but the moral still remains—don't become engaged until you have seen the other girl, and if you must make love, don't do it by mail.

Sold His Lot.

We learn that yesterday R. C. Mitchell sold his corner lot, between the St. Louis hotel and Fargusson block, to Mr. Owen Fargusson, and that he then paid off the mortgage on his office and mortgages on other property to the total amount of over $7,500. It is presumed that almost everybody in Duluth, except Woodbridge, will be glad to hear that Mr. Mitchell has thus gotten rid of so large a portion, and, as we understand, the bulk of his indebtedness.—Duluth Herald.

A Former Brainerdite.

The following telegram from Valley City. D. T. will be interesting reading inasmuch, as the Rev. Herbert Root spoken of, was at one time pastor of the Episcopal church in Brainerd. "The religious realm of this fair city is in convulsions. Sunday morning, as numerous pious members of the community were preparing for All Saints church, strange scenes were transpiring. Herbert Root, president of the Farmers and Mechanics' National bank, under cover of a notice in the name of his wife, Harriet C. Root, closed the building before the hours of divine service, placed a padlock on the door stating that it was closed by order of Harriet C. Root, the owner, but as the church was built by the congregation, and as the rector is in charge of the edifice, that gentleman, the Rev. S. H. Woodford. recently of Grand Haven, Minn., did not long permit matters to remain thus. Throwing aside the consideration of his sermon he grabbed an ax and repaired in hot haste to the church, where he demolished the padlock and took possession. Finding there two men left in charge by Root, things looked ominous for a moment or two. At this juncture Root appeared, but fortunately read determination in the eye of the man with the ax and passed on without stopping to debate the question. Under counsel from members of the vestry the rector decided not to hold services, and vacated the premises, althought at first he showed a disposition to hold the fort by sending home for a shotgun. Later in the day Root and A. P. Peak obtained possession, and a few hours after were dislodged by the rector, members of the vestry and a party of citizens. The door had again been locked and barricaded from the inside. Root and Peak had also placed a ladder against the door, and with their combined weight attempted to resist the pressure from the outside forces, who, however, had secured a battering ram and sent the door flying off its hinges, and those behind it head first into the seats beyond. The attacking party at once took possession and a muscular vestryman throttled the chief conspirator, who promised, if released, to part in peace. Excitement runs high, and many people denounce Root's action. Root claims that his wife holds title to certain reservations expressed in the deed of the church property, which is vested in Bishop Walker and the standing committee of the North Dakota Episcopal diocese."

HOW DYNAMITE IS MADE.

Some Interesting Points As to Its Use, Etc.

The St. Paul Dispatch on Monday contained a "Dissertation on Dynamite," which, to parties who have heard of this infernal explosive, but who have never heard the method by which it is made explained, will be quite interesting. We give the substance of the article below:

"We cornered a chemist under threats of total annihilation by one or other of the murderous agents of which the reporter was in search of information, the chemist "gave up." Seating himself in his office chair, and throwing his feet up among a collection of bottles, crucibles, and other diabolical contrivances, he said:

"The word dynamite covers the whole category of explosives, such as giant powder and nitro-glycerine. Gun-cotton is similar, except that cotton is used as the absorbent instead of saw dust or pulp. It has only been a few years since dynamite was discovered to be such a powerful explosive. When it was discovered, no one expected that it would become such a death dealing compound as we now see it." Then taking down a book of reference, the compounder of pills, powder and red fire continued:

"Explosives are of two classes, namely, those composed from nitrates and those from chlorates. From chlorates the most violent explosives are made Some of them, especially the fulminates, are so dangerous that they are only allowed to be made under very stringent laws, as regards places and quantity. The acts of 1860 and 1875, passed by parliament in England are so minute and stringent in their regulations for the manufacture of explosives, that such explosives as

NITRO-GLYCERINE AND DYNAMITE

can hardly be made in anything like great quantities. As large quantities of it are made somewhere, the English people are disposed to blame Americans for manufacturing it. It is used here extensively for blasting purposes. The fact of the matter is, that when about twenty-five years ago the chemist produced the compound known as nitro-glycerine, it was only one of many dangerous explosives already known. In 1883, Alfred Nobel, a Swedish engineer and chemist, took nitro gycerine and mixed it with gun powder, forming an explosive of terrible power. To make it easy to handle, he mixed it with a siliceous earth, called in Germany "Kilselguhr," and this compound he called dynamite. Champion, a French chemist, uses 20 to 25 parts of nitro-glycerine, and 75 to 80 parts of finely pulverized burnt clay from glass works, in making dynamite. In America dynamite is made of glycerine-oil and nitric acid mixed in sawdust. A boy can make it, and there is

NO LAW TO PREVENT IT.

"Nor is there a law restricting its sale. You may send your office boy or printer's devil for a few pounds, and no questions asked. The sale of opium and poisons is restricted, but dynamite, the greatest and most destructive engine of the nineteenth century, may be bought by any one at 36 cents per pound The wet sawdust on a saloon floor is so precisely like dynamite that even I could not tell the difference until I tested it—the glycerine imparts a sweet flavor to it. Dynamite may be made out of a hundred and one different things such as sulphur, saltpeter and brimstone. Generally, however, glycerine and nitric acid, which we call nitro-glycerine, are mixed with such an absorbent as wood-pulp or sawdust; this is done to enable its safe handling and transportation. The color of dynamite is the color of sawdust, and that, of course depends upon the color and nature of the wood. It is greatly superior to gun powder, as it exerts its power in all directions.

HOW THE OLD THING WORKS.

"I might place a pound of common gunpowder on this carpet, apply a fuse, and there would only be a flash and puff, but if I would place the same quantity of dynamite there, and touched it off, it would shatter this room and the entire basement and foundation, for dynamite strikes downward. Unlike gunpowder, which to forcibly explode must be confined, dynamite may be placed on the sidewalk, or in any unconfined place, and it is ready for work."

"Is there any more violent explosive than dynamite?"

"Yes, there is one compound that is more terrible, because more explosive force can be imprisoned in given quantities. This is fulminate of mercury, and I think that it was this agent that was used to blow up the English houses of parliament. It looks very much like fine, white flour, and is worth $1 an ounce. So explosive is it that a flip of the finger or a tap of your pencil will do the business."

"Do you think that the dynamite used in England comes from Americ!"

NOT AMERICAN DYNAMITE.

"I do not. The reason is simple—an idiot can compound the stuff, as I said before. None is sent from here to England, as a man can make it in his bedroom in England as well as in America."

"How is dynamite sold?"

"For ordinary purposes it is put up in cartridges, eight inches long and from three-quarters of an inch to four inches in diameter. These cartridges are made of heavy brown paper, and when filled the ends are folded and the cartridge dipped in parafine oil to keep it air and water tight.

A 4x8 cartridge contains about five and one-quarter pounds, but the medium size is 1¼x8, and contains about eight ounces. Dynamite is worth from 36 to 75 cents a pound. That which is very powerful is worth 60 to 75 cents, and is used for submarine blasting and heading tunnels. Less than half an ounce will throw a sixty-pound bombshell over 1000 feet, and two pounds blow a ten-ton rock to atoms. There is one interesting point about dynamite—the insurance companies absolutely refuse to place insurance upon any one occupied in the manufacture or handling of it."

El Mahdi claims to be the resurrected Monhammed. His prediction made six months ago, that he would drive the English out of Soudan justifies his claim to being the true prophet.

Steep Cutting.

A few days ago a shipment of goods was made from St. Paul to Miles city. The goods were handled by the Wells, Fargo express, the express cars of which were run over the Northern Pacific road. It was reported that the rate made was either 90 cents or $1 per 100 pounds, though the Wells, Fargo express company paid nearly four times that amount for hauling over the Northern Pacific. It is said that there have been a few other instances of alleged cutting by the Wells, Fargo company to get business. But the matter is now in progress of adjustment, so that hereafter rates will be maintained by them, especially as the Northern Pacific express company has maintained its traffic figures, and proposes to do so.

Great Reduction,

In order to reduce my immense stock of

JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE,

Lamps, Chinaware, &c

I offer for the next sixty days only, the following staple goods at prices that will make it an object to those who may purchase. We carry nothing but first class goods of the best styles and make, and are fully guaranteed in every respect. In silverware we offer:

Six bottle casters, quadruple plated	$4 25
Five " " " "	3 50
Four " " " "	2 75
Butter dishes from	$2 50 to 5 50
Single and double pickes	1 00 to 3 00
Triple plated knives per doz	3 50
Triple plated forks per set	$2 50 to 3 50
Triple plated table spoons, a doz	6 50
Triple plated tea spoons, a doz	4 50

Elegant line of cake dishes from $2 to $6.

Eight day cabinet clocks, warranted for $3.75, $4 and $4.50

Seth Thomas Nickle alarm Clocks, $1.40.

Elegant parlor hanging lamps $4, $5, and $6.

Moss Rose China Tea sets from $7 to $8.

In Jewelry,

We Sell plain, solid gold 18 karat rings for $1.10 per dwt.

14 karat solid gold rings at 90 cents per dwt,

Gold and Silver Watches,

Chains, Charms, Spectacles, Etc.

At Correspondingly low prices. Remember these prices are for

60 Days Only.

Watch and Jewelry Repairing and Engraving A Specialty.

Goods Sent by express free of charge.

J. L. SMITH, Jeweler.

SLEEPER BLOCK, FRONT STREET.

Mrs. Dr. Walton's Periodical Tea.

Mother Walton has prescribed this valuable medicine for a great many years in her private practice. It has proved an unfailing specific in the treatment of the many disorders to which the female constitution is subject. It is a sure cure for the monthly troubles that so many women suffer. Mailed on receipt of price, 50c., by FRAZIER MEDICAL CO., Cleveland Ohio.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE ST LT. CLOUD, Minn., January 6, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at St. Cloud, Minn., on Febr. 14, 1885, viz: Myron C. Gould, of Crow Wing Co., Minn., for the W½ SE¼, sec. 36, tp 44, R 32.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Moore, L. E. Coon, C. M. Everest and H. F. Phelps. P. O. of all, Crow Wing, Crow Wing Co., Minn.

4-6w D. H. FREEMAN. Register.

Mortgage Sale.

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by John T. Harrison and Annie M. Harrison, his wife, mortgagors, to John Flynn and M. J. Flynn, mortgagees, bearing date the 25th day of October, 1883, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing County, Minnesota, on the 10th day of November, 1883, in book "B" of mortgages, on page 245 on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred dollars with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1883, at 7 per cent; and whereas an action has been commenced to recover the debt secured by said mortgage but the same has been discontinued.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Brainerd, in said Crow Wing county, on the 7th day of March, 1885, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage with interest and costs and expenses of foreclosure, and thirty dollars attorneys fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure. The premises to be sold as aforesaid are situated in the county of Crow Wing and are described as follows. Lots numbered three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6) and eight (8) in block numbered thirty-one (31) in Swartz's Addition to the City of Brainerd, according to the plat thereof recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds of Crow Wing county.

JOHN FLYNN,
M. J. FLYNN,
Mortgagees.

E. N. DONALDSON,
Attorney for Mortgagees,
Jan. 23-7t. Brainerd, Minn.

Wisconsin Central Line!

The New Route to the East.

2 TRAINS Each Way Daily
FROM
MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL
—TO—
Milwaukee!
VIA:
Stevens Point, Appleton, Neenah, Menasha, Oshkosh and Fond du Lac.
—WITH—
PARLOR CARS!
THROUGH TO MILWAUKEE.

This is the only line running a train
Through BY Daylight
And the only route
WITOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
New and Elegant Sleepers
ON NIGHT RUNS.

5 Passenger Trains Each Way Daily
BETWEEN
Eau Claie and Chippewa Falls.
Superior Facilities make this
The Best Route
—FOR—
Grand Rapids, Wausau, Merrill and and all points in Northern, Central and Eastern Wisconsin.

F. S. FINNEY, Gen. Manager. JAS. BARKER, Gen. Pass. Ag't MILWAUKEE.

M. W. DUNHAM
Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois,
HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE
Percheron Horses valued at $3,000,000, which includes
75 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES
Whose parity of blood is established by their pedigrees recorded in the STUD BOOKS OF FRANCE.
EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.



STOCK ON HAND:
150 Imported Breed Mares,
250 Imported Stallions, Old enough for service,
100 COLTS, Two years old and younger

Recognizing the principle accepted by all intelligent breeders that, however well-bred animals may be said to be, if their pedigrees are not recorded, and cannot be authentically traced, they should be valued only as grades, I will sell all imported Stock at Grade Prices when I cannot furnish with the animal sold pedigree verified by the original French certificate of its number and record in the Stud Book of France. 140 Page Catalogue sent free. It is illustrated with six Prize Horses of the Exhibition of the Societe d'Encouragement of France, 1884 purchased by M. W. Dunham and drawn from life by Rosa Bonheur, the most famous of all animal painters.



3 Sizes. $4.50, $5.50, $6.50.

JUST WHAT YOU WANT. Anvil, vise, Cut-off tool. The best for Farm and home use. Either size $4.50, $5.50, $6.50 sent freight paid on receipt of price, if your hardware dealer does not keep them. Good Agent wanted.

CHENEY ANVIL AND VISE CO., DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN
SAINT PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, Or DULUTH,
And all Points in
Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington Territory OREGON, British Columbia, Puget Sound And Alaska.
Express trains Daily, to which are attached
PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPER
AND
ELEGANT DINING CARS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN
ST. PAUL AND PORTLAND
On any class of Ticket.

Emigrant Sleepers Free!
The only all Rail Line to the
YELLOWSTONE PARK.
For Full imformation as to Time, Rates, Etc. Address,
CHAS. S. FEE,
General Passenger Agent, St. Paul Minn.

—THE—
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul RAILWAY
IS THE SHORT LINE
—FROM—
ST. PAUL AND MINNNEAPOLIS
Via La Crosse and Milwaukee to
CHICAGO
And all points in the Eastern States and Canada.

It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and is the finest Equidped Railway in the Northwest. It is the only line running Pullman Sleeping Cars and Palace Smoking Cars via the famous "River Bank Route." Along the Shores of Lake Pepin and the beautiful Mississippi River, to Milwaukee and Chicago. Its trains connect with those of the Northern lines in the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul. No Change of Cars of any Class between St. Paul and Chicago. The finest Dining Cars in the world are now being run by this Company between St. Paul and Chicago.

For through tickets, time-tables, and full information apply to any coupon ticket agent in the Northwest.

S. S. MERRILL, Gen'l Manager. A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
J. T. CLARK, Gen. Supt. GEO. H. HEAFORD, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt.
Milwaukee, Wis.
W. H. DIXON, Gen'l Northwestern Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

No. 9.
Saloon & Sample Room
SIXTH STREET,
Between Laurel & Front, west side.

The place to get FINE WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS. Free Lunch each morning and evening. Don't fail to call and see me. I will use you well.

FRANK CURRIE, Prop.

WHOLESALE LIQUORS!
KENTUCKY LIQUOR CO.
PURE KENTUCKY WHISKIES,

And a full line of Liquors and Wines, Imported and Domestic, belonging to that branch of business. A large stock always on hand.

WE SELL ALSO IN QUANTITIES OF HALF PINTS AND UPWARDS,
Also Full Line of Goods for
Family Use,
MEDICINAL OR OTHERWISE.
PRICES LOW!

Orders by Mail receive Careful and prompt Attention. Open until 8:30 p. m. Saturdays until 10 p. m.

Laurel Street bet. 5th and 6th Streets,
BRAINERD, MINN.

GERMAN AMERICAN
MEAT MARKET,
Max Shapiro, Prop.

Choice Meats of all kinds. Just Received a car load of nice mutton which we are selling as follows:

Mutton, by the whole	-	6½ cts.
Nice leg of mutton		8 "
Mutton roast	-	8 "
Mutton chops	-	8 "

Nice pork, Beef, Pigs Feet. Tripe, Chickens, Turkeys, Geese, and everything found in city markets always on hand.

Parties desiring to buy a whole, half, or quarter, cut up and delivered can be accommodated.

Market No 32, 5th Street South.

PILES! PILES! PILES!
A SURE CURE FOUND AT LAST.
NO ONE NEED SUFFER.

A Sure cure for blind, bleeding, itching, and ulcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment, called Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, Instruments and electuaries do more harm than good. Williams Indian pile ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching, particularly at night after getting warm in bed, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief, and is prepared only for piles, itching of the private parts, and for nothing else.

Read what the Hon. J. M. Coffinberry of Cleveland says about Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment: "I have used scores of Pile cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. William's Indian Ointment. For Sale by F. M. Cable & Co. Price 50 cents and $1. FRAZIAR MEDICINE CO., Proprietors, of Cleveland

R. Parker,
DEALER IN
CONFECTIONERY,
and Fancy Groceries
Tobaccos AND Cigars.
Everything Fresh. No old stock.
NO. 6. FRONT STREET. - EAST

Keene & Nevers
REAL ESTATE AND
Insurance Agents.
Lumbermen's Time Checks,
—AND—
City and County Orders Bought.
Sixth Street, next door north of Post Office.
BRAINERD - MINN.

NOTICE!
TO ALL WHO DESIRE TO TAKE
MUSIC LESSONS,
On ORGAN or PIANO,
Will do well to see the German Teacher English and German spoken. Reference Prof. Wm. M. Dresskell, and F. L. Matteson.
P. O. Box, 730. WM. BARTCH, Brained, Minn.

Professional Cards.

DR. H. RIBBEL,
DENTIST
Rooms 3 and 4 over Post-Office,
BRAINERD..... .....MINN.

G. S. FERNALD,
(Successor to Frater & Fernald,)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rooms 1 and 2 - - Over Post Office

W. A. FLEMING, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office Room 8.
SLEEPER BLOCK, - - - BRAINERD

C. O. PAQUIN, M. D,
Office at Corner of 7th and Front Streets. Residence corner of 7th and Juniper Streets. Opposite Episcopal Church.
BRAINERD - MINNESOTA.
Office hours 8 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m. Telephone connection between office and residence.

M. McFADDEN,
Register of Deeds and Insurance Agent.
Represents none but first-class companies.
OFFICE—WITH REGISTER OF DEEDS AT COURT HOUSE,
BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

R. K. WHITELY,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office, Room 2, Sleeper Block,
BRAINERD..... MINN.

HELP for working people. Send ten cents postage, and we will mail you free a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all time. All of both sexes, of all ages grandly successful. 50 cents to $5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing to us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

WIN more money than anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

A PIRZE Send six cents for postage and receive free a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in the world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value, that will start you in work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the $200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere of either sex, of all ages, for all the time, or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

BOOKS GIVEN AWAY.

LADIES' GUIDE TO FANCY WORK.—Contains over 200 handsome illustrations, 64 large 3-column pages, nicely bound. It is the only practical instructor in Fancy Work. With it, as a guide, you can make hundreds of beautiful things for adorning your home, or presents for your friends, at a trifling expense. Every lady is delighted with it, as there is no fancy work but that she can accomplish by its aid.

LADIES' PRIVATE COMPANION.—A complete work on womanhood. It touches upon every subject of interest to wife, mother or a daughter. Gives the advice and information so many times desired by ladies, but which modesty prevents her asking a physician of the opposite sex. WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD to every one suffering from any of those weaknesses of the sex. Illustrated and bound in cloth. (Regular price, $1 00.)

FUN AND CANDY.—A handsome 48 page book, telling how to make over 100 kinds of candies and other sweet meats at home. Should be in every American Household. (Regular rrice, 50c.

THE HOUSEWIFE.—An illustrated domestic journal, devoted to "What to Wear," "How to Cook," "Fancy Work," "Household Matters" and every subject of interest to an American lady. (Regular price, $1 00.)

SEND 50 CTS., and receive The Housewife on trial for six months, and any one of above books free, or $1, and receive it for one entire year, and all of above books free. This is for new subscribers only, who send now. Address, The Housewife, Nunda. N. Y.

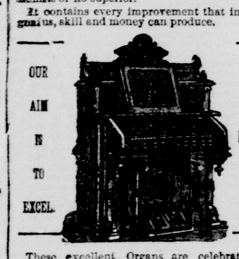
Boys and Girls.

THE NATIONAL YOUTH.—A handsome illustrated 8-page paper, brimful of interesting stories, for boys and girls, will be sent free for one entire year to every one who sends us at once the names of 12 boys and girls, of different families, and 12 two-cent stamps for postage, &c. This popular publication pleases both old and young, and is acknowled by all as the best youth's paper in America. Regular price, $1 00 per annum. Send now, so as to secure next number. Address,
THE NATIONAL YOUTH,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Free to Farmers.

THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURIST.—An American Farmer's journal will be sent free for one year to ever, farmer who sends us at once the names of ten farmers and 12 two-cent stamps for postage, &c. It is the best farm and home paper in the United States, and this offer is made only to secure names to whom we can send specimen copies, we know every intelligent farmer, who once sees the NATIONAL AGRICULTURIST, will subscribe for it. Send to-day, and secure this offer. Address,
NATIONAL AGRICULTURIST,
Nunda, N. Y.

THE
CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN
Has attained a standard of excellence which admits of no superior.
It contains every improvement that inventive genius, skill and money can produce.



OUR AIM IS TO EXCEL. EVERY ORGAN WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

These excellent Organs are celebrated for volume, quality of tone, quick response, variety of combination, artistic design, beauty in finish, perfect construction, making them the most attractive, ornamental and desirable organs for homes, schools, churches, lodges, societies, etc.
ESTABLISHED REPUTATION,
UNEQUALED FACILITIES,
SKILLED WORKMEN,
BEST MATERIAL,
COMBINED, MAKE THIS
THE POPULAR ORGAN
Instruction Books & Piano Stools
Catalogues & Price Lists, on application, FREE.
The Chicago Cottage Organ Co.
Corner Randolph and Ann Streets,
CHICAGO, ILL.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY, or SHORT-HAND and Type-Writing HERE. Situations furnished. Address Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

Do You Know
THAT
LORILLARD'S CLIMAX PLUG TOBACCO,
with Red Tin Tag; ROSE LEAF Fine cut chewing NAVY CLIPPINGS, and Black Brown and Yellow Snuffs are the best and cheapest, quality considered. Aug 1-y1.

No. 18,
SAMPLE ROOM,
SIXTH STREET.
Fourth Door South of the Post-Office
EVERYTHING NEAT AND TASTY.
Select Stocks Constantly on Hand
W. E. Martin, Prop

Brainerd MEAT MARKET
S. WALKER Prop.
Fresh and Salt Meat of all kinds.
NO. 8, - EAST FRONT STREET

Merchant Tailoring

Tough. Tougher.
TOUGHEST

Six months ago the High Priced Concerns about town said business was TOUGH. Two months ago it was TOUGHER. Now they Complain that it is the TOUGHEST in their history.

So Much for Mr. Tough.

Now what has LEOPOLD, The Boss, been doing all this time, simply selling goods at the Smallest possible margin, and letting the people know of the

IMMENSE BARGAINS

Tremendous Bargains
In Overcoats. $5.00 for a good one, $12 for a better one, and $16 for the best.
Enormous Sacrifice
In Clothing from $6 to $18. Underwear, a nice and cheap assortment.
LEOPOLD, "The Boss."

J. McCALLUM,
Merchant Tailor
Front Street bet. 7th and 8th,
Would Announce to his friends and customers that he is now locate in his new quarters and is ready to receive orders. His ELEGANT STOCK of goods is complete and he Guarantees Satisfaction in every Respect.
Cleaning and Repairing a Specialty.
Give me a call and be convinced that I can suit you better than any other Tailor in the City.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.
C. B. SLEEPER,
Attorney at Law
And Real Estate Agent.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS FOR CHEAP RESIDENCE LOTS IN SLEEPER'S ADDITION.
GOOD BUSINESS LOTS ON FRONT STREET.
OFFICE IN
SLEEPER BLOCK. - - - - BRAINERD

HARNESS SHOP
CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.
Keep on hand an assortment - - of everything in the line.
Harness, Nets, Whips, Curbs
BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.
D. W. WHITFORD.
Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

ED. WHITE. I. U. WHITE
WHITE & WHITE,
Contractors & Builders,
—DEALERS IN—
SASH, DOORS BLINDS, MOULDINGS
GLASS, PAPER, NAILS, and A Full Line of
BUILDERS' HARDWARE!
Call and Get our Prices before Buying Elsewhere.
IT WILL REPAY YOU

IF YOU WANT TO
PAINT.
Paper or Kalsomine Your House,
Call on BRADFORD & BENNETT, House, Sign and Carriage Painters,
LAUREL ST., between Fourth and Fifth Streets, BRAINERD, MINN

H. S. TOTTON,
DEALER IN
Fine Boots, Shoes and Slippers
SLEEPER BLOCK, FRONT STREET.

Dr. Fraziers Root Bitters.

Frazier's Root Bitters act strongly upon the Liver and Kidneys, keeps the bowels open and regular, make the weak strong, heal the lungs, build up the Nerves, and cleanse the blood and system of every impurity. Sold by F. M. Cable & Co. Price $1.
FRAZIER MEDICINE CO.

IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage hire and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

Elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1.00 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first class hotel in the city.

Stop that Cough

By using Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam the only sure cure for coughs, colds, horseness, and sore throat, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Do not neglect a cough. It may prove fatal. Score and hundreds of grateful people owe their lives to Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam, and no family will ever be without it after once using it, and discovering its marvelous power. It is put up in large family bottles and sold for the small price of 75 cents a bottle,
FRAZIER MEDICINE CO., Prop'r, Cleveland, Ohio.
For Sale by F. M. Cable & Co.

Skin Diseases Cured.

By Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment. Cures as if by magic: Pimples, Black Heads or Grubs, blotches, eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear and beautiful. Also cures itch, salt rheum, sore nipples, sore lips, and old, obstinate ulsters. Sold by F. M. Cable & Co., or mailed on receipt of price 50 cents.
FRAZIER MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio

NEW GOODS

New Prices Next Week at L. J. CAIE'S.

NEW GOODS!



War!

—ON—

HARD TIMES

GROCERIES,

—AT—

Prices that Will Astonish You.

KOOP RBOS.

ARE STILL ON THE WAR PATH AND WILL NOT BE

UNDERSOLD!

By any Store in Brainerd.

FRONT STREET, KOOP BLOCK

Watchthis space for Bargains.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

No. 1 arrives from the south at 9:45. Departs going west at 9:55 p. m., daily.

No. 2 arrives from the west at 7:00 a. m. Departs going south at 7:10 a. m., Daily.

No. 5 arrives from the south at 2:05 p. m. Departs going west at 2:30 p. m., daily.

No. 4 arrives from the west at 2:10 a. m. Departs going south at 2:25 a. m., daily.

No. 7 arrives from Duluth at 9:15 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

No. 8 depart for Duluth at 7:30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF WISCONSIN CENTRAD TRAINS AT ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

Milwaukee Express, for Eau Claire, Stevens Point, and Milwaukee, leaves Minneapolis 7:30 a. m., St. Paul 8:00 a. m.

Fast line trains for same places leave Minneapolis at 6:30 p. m. St. Paul at 7:15 p. m.

Fast line from Milwaukee arrives at St. Paul at 6:55 a. m., Minneapolis at 8:00 a. m.

Milwaukee express arrives at St. Paul at 6:30 p. m., and Minneapolis 6:55 p. m.

Local News

Men,s brogans, cheap, at Day & Meagher's.

Women's buskins, cheap, at Day & Meagher's.

Money to loan on real estate by Keene & Nevers.

Advertise in the DISPATCH, the best local paper in the city.

The ice crop is now being harvested by the local dealers.

Koop Bros. will buy county orders at their face value.

Spring opening of boots and shoes at Day & Meagher's.

Men's custom made kip bluchers, cheap, at Day & Meagher's.

Get your clothes cleaned and repaired at J. McCallum's.

Every brand of chewing tobacco imaginable can be found at Smith's.

The celebrated "Fountain" fine cut chewing tobacco at Smith's.

Some fine lettering has been done on the windows of the Lumberman's exchange bank.

Gen. Grant buys his cigars at E. E. M. Smith's, or did before he quit smoking.

Nipped ears and blue noses have been quite abundant during the past week.

It is currently reported on the streets that a third bank will shortly be opened in this city.

J. L. Smith, Brainerd jeweler and watchmaker, has an announcement in to-day's paper, which will interest the public.

The firm of J. L. Smith & Co. has been dissolved, C. B. Sleeper retiring. Mr. Smith will continue the business.

Mrs. C. G. Grandelmyer will open a branch store of millinery and fancy goods, and Kensington embroideries, in East Brainerd.

The Congregational sociable, at the residence of Mrs. R. L. Munson, on Ninth street, Tuesday evening, was a very enjoyable occasion.

A bridge is to be built on the stat-road between Brainerd and Mille Lacs, and Mr. Sadley has intrc duced a bill for $3000 to aid in its construction, to the legislature.

Nearly every person having skates of their own at the rink, will now carry them home with them for a few nights. After the horse has been stolen, as a general thing, the barn is securely locked.

Are there any men in the city of Brainerd, who will grumble at paying the tax on the water works, after seeing what they have done in the way of saving property from destruction during the past two weeks?

The dear public will persist in buying their fine confectionery at E. E. M. Smith's, and it is a good failing. Mr. Smith's stock is always replete with dainties, and you can rely on what he tells you in regard to his wares.

C. R. Rowley, who was a resident of Brainerd some two or three years ago, has turned out to be a professional roller skater. Last week he bought a half interest in the Harkin's star pavillion at Minneapolis, a large roller rink.

The Fargo city council and the Sun, of that city, are having a little tilt. The paper charges the council with certain irregularities, and the council, to get even, cancels the contract, which they had made with it for the city printing. Verily, the newspaper man hath a hard lot.

The revival meetings at the Methodist church are still in progress, and will be until next Wednesday night, when they will close with sacrament and a reception of members. All are cordially invited to attend. Thos. McClary, presiding elder, is in attendance.

J. S. Gardner lost a set ring this week, and he will give a suitable reward for its return to him, at his grocery store, on Sixth street. It is not the value of the ring he prizes but it was a present to him. His name was engraved on the inside, and the setting had a masonic emblem engraved on it.

Rev. E. J. Brownson, pastor of the Baptist church, will preach Sunday morning on "The Christian's Hiding Place:" and in the evening a sermon to young men on "Is the Young Man Safe?" Sunday school, 12 m.; young people's prayer meeting, 6:30 to 7:30. Young people's association, Tuesday evening.

In an interview with a DISPATCH reporter on Wednesnay in regard to the bill for the new charter, A. W. Frater remarked that he was never more surprised in his life than when he found his name mentioned in the bill as assistant police justice and desires us to say that he was not consulted in the matter at all, and in no case would he act in that capacity.

The eastern convocation of the diocese of Minnesota commenced at St. Luke's church, Hastings, on Wednesday. The sermon in the morning was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hawley, of Brainerd, and was of a missionary character, and he called upon the people to give the church at least as much as they would spend for amusement and pleasure.

The valentine of 1885, which by the way is a most gorgeous and ridiculous affair, now looms up in the shop windows. To-morrow look out for them, that is the day of distribution, February 14.

Brainerd will not be favored with a teacher's institute this spring but Superintendent Fleming is informed that a Miss Sprague will visit the city on Monday. the 16th inst., through the direction of the state superintendent, and will spend a week, making suggestions, and doing such work as she may deem necessary.

Mr. Sadley has introduced a bill detaching from Cass county, about seven townships of land, lying along the Mississippi, and attaching the same to Crow Wing county. The territory to be included is all that west of town 28 and all that south of range 147. It will bring into Crow Wing county West Brainerd and considerable timber land.

Coming Attractions.

Several fine troupes are bookeg for Sleeper's opera house, amond which are H. A. d'Arcy's dramatic company for May 7, Janauschek, the tragedienne, May 15. The "Only a Farmer's Daughter" company, July 29, and "Only a Woman's Heart" company, August 5. Donavin's original Tenneseans are booked for some time in August.

The Hoffman Assignment.

A. L. Hoffman, doing a general flour and feed business on Front street, in this city, made an assignment on the 30th of January. The schedule of assets, as filed with the clerk of the court, show about $1000 and the liabilities are $2,298.55, among which are the following principal creditors:

H. C. Waite & Son, Cold Spring. $360 00
McAlister, Chase & Co., Min'aps. 525 31
Gravel & Goulet, Gravelville.... 374 50

The balance is distributed among numerous men of this city and elsewhere, ranging from $1 to $5.

The Benefit.

The entertainment on Weddesday at the opera house, for the benefit of the poor, under the associated charities, was a success in all particulars. The different characters as represented according to the cast given in our last issue, were all well carried out, each vieing with the other to see who would have their part the best. To give each one a separate notice would take up too much space, and suffice it to say that every one did their level best to make the amusement of the evening what it was—and it was pronounced first-class in every detail. The musical part of the programme was well carried out, and was listened to with much interest by the crowd of spectators. The receipts at this writing are said to be something like $130, but it cannot be definitely stated. This money will be put in the bank and used by the committee appointed for the benefit of the poor of the city, and we understand that there are quite a number in destitute circumstances.

Railroad Proposition.

The St: Paul, Brainerd & Northwestern railroad company has filed with the auditor of Polk county a proposition as follows: "If said county, by an election duly held according to law, shall agree to issue to said railroad company, as a bonus in aid of said company, bonds of said county, of the par value of $200,000, said bonus to draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable annually the principal sum of said bonds to mature in thirty years from the date of issue thereof, said railroad agrees to build and complete, ready for the passage of cars by or before July 1, 1886, a standard gauge railroad from Brainerd, Minn., to some point in Polk county, east of range 41, and thence by way of Red Lake Falls and Crookston to East Grand Forks. Said bonds to be delivered to said railroad company when said railroad, as above agreed, shall have been completed to the points named ready for the passage of cars."

A New Enterprise.

This week we have the announcement of the opening of the new and elegant grocery store of J. S. Gardner. The store is located on Sixth street, just south of the mill track, and will be a convenient place for parties living in the southern and western part of the city. The store is filled with the choicest goods the markets below afford, and they are all fresh and new, having been purchased the past week, under the personal supervision of Mr. Gardner. You can get anything you want, from a clothes pin to a barrel of flour, to say nothing about the endless variety of canned goods, sugars, teas, crackers, spices—but it would be useles for us to try to enumerate the many articles which he has for sale. Flour and feed will be made a special feature. Goods delivered to any and all parts of the city. Mr. Frank Rhodes, a young man of years' experience in the grocery business, has been engaged as salesman, and he will give Mr. Gardner's many customers the best of satisfaction.

A PROTESTATION.

EDITORS DISPATCH:—We, too, have been among the people counting noses to ascertain who they want for mayor, and we find that Dr. Howes, the Journal's pet is just the kind of man they don't want and won't have, and we predict that he is the last man who will ever be elected to the office of mayor of the city of Brainerd, the Journal's boastful assertion that he will be, to the contrary notwithstanding. The fact is we have men who don't think they are the only persons fit to hold public office, and who don't seem to think that the world will stop its revolutions when they expire; men who, if elected to office would attend to the duties of the office; men who would not accept an office purely honorary, for selfish purposes; men who would give to the office what of their time was necessary, rather than spend it in scheming, speculating and "unloading;" men, in short, who believe that there is a higher, nobler way to live than in grinding the faces of the poor and in hoarding up that which perisheth, and they don't want Dr. Howes for mayor. Oh, no, Mr. Journal man, you have no walk-over this time, we assure you. W.

75 cases boot and shoes, for spring trade, just opened, at Day & Meagher's.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The political pot has begun to simmer since the announcement in the city papers of last week that J. R. Howes was to be a candidate for the honors of the mayorship, and since that time there has been considerable talk in regard to who will be the opposing candidate, as there is sure to be one. In that connection the name of Hon. L. P. White has been mentioned, and it is expected that should Mr. White's friends insist on his being a candidate he will accept, but as Mr. White is in St. Paul as we go to press it is impossible for us to say with any degree of certainty. The names of Col. C. B. Sleeper, W. P. Spaulding, J. S. Gardner and A. P. Farrar have also been suggested, and any one of them would fill the office with credit to themselves and to the city.

For the office of police justice there seems to be a dearth of seekers, the only man who seems willing to accept the office being the present incumbent, J. B. Douglas and as Mr. Douglas has held the office and made a good official in that capacity, he will undoubtedly be elected unless there is some "rustling" done between this and election day. The office does not pay enough to make it an object for any of the attorneys to seek after, although one or two have signified their willingness to take it if the people will elect them, without any effort on their part.

Forrest Parsons seems to be the only aspirant for the office of city clerk, since Mr. Keene has dropped out in his favor.

An alderman is to be elected in each ward, and this particular part of the city election should be looked after with the most degree of interest. The third ward seems to be well supplied with candidates, with Mr. Thos. Watts in the lead. Mr. Watts has made an excellent city official, and his re-election is only a matter of time; no fault can be found with him. The second ward is unanimous in its choice of Geo. A. Keene for their alderman. Mr. Keene is well qualified to fill the position, and watch the interests of the city and his particular ward with an eagle eye—his election is assured. In the first ward J. J. Howe will be a candidate for re-election, and it is stated that C. A. Douglas will aspire for that particular office, Both gentlemen will make a strong fight.

Bold Burglary.

On Wednesday morning, after the fire on Sixth street, some thief or thieves gained an entrance into the skating rink by forcing the bolt that secures the back door. They proceeded to the room where the skates were kept, which on this particular night happened to be unlocked, where they made short work of the skates. They were evidently in a hurry and took the first skates they come to, which were the ones owned by private parties, and kept in a rack for that special purpose. So far the parties who are losers are: J. W. Brelsford, D. Hartley, Geo. Lundberg, Miss Flora Robinson, Mrs. Frank Thompson, John Bean, Geo. LaBar. Ed. Gray, J. F. Corcoran. —— Felton, C. Atherton, D. A. Sizer, Joe Cohen. Besides these skates they took two or three new pairs, which had never been taken from the boxes, and somewhere between fifteen and twenty-five pairs of strap skates. The whole job looks to be the work of some very short minded person, or the skates would never have been disturbed, as they can never be used in the Brainerd rink, and, as for selling them, no one is going to buy second-handed skates from parties who are liable to have gotten them dishonorably. It has been suggested to us that when the matter has been sifted to the bottom and the truth comes out, as it surely will, it will be a surprise to the people. The proprietors of the rink have their own suspicions in regard to the matter, and they will do all in their power to bring the guilty parties to a speedy account. In the meantime they offer $100 to any person who will furnish proof that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the thieves, and we think that by another issue we shall be able to give our readers a history of the whole affair.

The New Railroad.

The building of the new road, the Brainerd & Northwestern, seems to be an assured fact. The board of directors met in this city on Saturday afternoon of last week, the object being to hear the report of C. F. Kindred, who, in company with G. G. Hartley, has recently returned from New York, where they have spent several weeks in the interest of the company. The board were all present, and the report was of the most encouraging nature, the bonds being placed with capitalists of London. Originally this corporation had no expectation of assistance in the way of a land grant, but as a move has been made, and with evident success, for the transfer of the grant of the Duluth & Winnipeg road, the prospects for the early commencement and completion of the road are indeed flattering. A meeting of the stockholders has been appointed for Saturday afternoon of this week.

Brainerd Contracting Company.

Articles of incorporation of the Brainerd contracting company, for constructing a line or lines of railway to or from any points in Minnesota or Dakota, were filed with the secretary of state yesterday, the business to commence February 5, 1885, for a continuance of thirty years, with a capital stock of $50,000 and a limited indebtedness of $100,000. The first board of directors are: Charles F. Kindred, Guilford G. Hartley, Oliver H. Havrill, Wm. E Seelye and Frank B. Thompson.

Meat Wagon for a Hearse.

Cor. St. Paul Dispatch.]

A crying need of Wadena is a hearse. Our public spirited citizens contribute liberally to military fire company and Fourth of July turnouts, while our sacred dead are carted off to their last resting place in Fritz's meat wagon, covered with a black cloth, or in a bob sled. A stranger attending a funeral in our midst would be shocked at the display of such barbarism in an otherwise civilized and refined community.

Read Day & Meagher's new advertisement, which appears this week.

THE DIRE DESTROYER.

When the wild cry of fire rings out on the midnight air there is something about it that sends a thrill of horror through a man's veins, and he is impelled by some invisible power to be up and doing. Such was the case on Wednesday morning. The fire bell tolled its warning to the inhabitants of our city at 1:30 o'clock, and it was not long until a crowd had gathered on Sixth street, near the postoffice, for that was the place where the fire fiend was getting in his work, the building being the one occupied by George Kehoe, between the Marshal house and L. Stahlman's barber shop. The building was a mass of flames on the inside before a stream of water was played upon it. The inside of the building was entirely gutted, the flames breaking out through the roof, and being so close to the buildings on either side it was impossible to keep them from taking fire. The hotel did not suffer much injury, a though the north side of it was badly scorched and the windows melted or broken. The roof of the syndicate building, owned by Martin & Stahlman, and occupied by them respectively, with a saloon and barber shop, caught fire, and but for the efforts of the fire department it would to-day have been a mass of ruins, together with the other wooden buildings standing near it, As it was, the building was damaged to the extent of about $150, to say nothing of the inconvenience and trouble that the proprietors were put to in getting things dried out and in shape for business again. There was no insurance on any of the injured property, except the Marshal House. Mr. Kehoe's loss will probably reach $100 or $150, the most of his wares being taken out, although in a somewhat demoralized state.

The origin of the blaze has not been solved, although it is supposed that it came from a lamp, which exploded, Mr. Martin informs us that he was called out to see a man who was lying on the sidewalk, too full to be of any use to himself or anybody else, by Mr. Kehoe's bar tender, and that they were afraid he would freeze to death, and accordingly took him into the saloon and sent for the police, who came and took the man to the lockup. Mr. Martin and the other man were talking together, and when Kehoe's bar tender went back the whole building was found to be in flames, and as it had only been five minutes since he had been there, the fire must have originated from a lamp, as nothing else could have started it in so short a space of time.

During the progress of the fire Max Stevens, who is a member of the fire department, was knocked from a ladder to the sidewalk below and received quite serious injuries. He was taken to his room and Dr. Camp called, who examined him and said that there was nothing dangerous, and that the excitement together with the fall, and the fact that he was completely drenched, had overcome him. Mr. Stevens is doing well at the present writing.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Hon. L. P. White was in St. Paul, Tuesday.

Geo. W. Holland visited the state capital on Wednesday.

R. L. Munson was registered at the Windsor, at Duluth, on Saturday.

S. C. Tennis was registered at the Merchants, St. Paul, on Wednesday.

Prof, D. C. Church's children are, we learn, dangerously ill at Gull river.

W. Stager visited his old home, at Sauk Rapids, and staid over Sunday.

Timothy Sheehan has been appointed agent for the White Earth Indians.

Hon. G. G. Hartley was registered at the Metropolitan, St. Paul, on Tuesday.

W. S. McClennahan and W. H. Wilson were visitors at Aitkin, last Tuesday.

Rev. C. A. Gunkel, of Brainerd, held services in the Catholic church at Aitkin, on last Sunday.

J. C. Congdon, foreman of the paint shops, is still confined to his house by sickness, but is rapidly improving.

F. H. Elvidge has gone to Philadelphia, to the bedside of his aged mother, who has recently suffered a paralytic stroke.

John Cochran will take a rest from his onerous duties next week, and will visit the cities of Perham, Fargo and Fergus Falls.

Mrs. W. H. Prophet, who has been visiting Mrs. J. B. Douglas for some time, started for her home in Connecticut, on Tuesday.

Max Stevens spent the past week at Duluth. He says the Tribune boys at that place are glad that Mitchell "has sold his lots."

B. L. Fairbanks, a trader at White Earth agency, and C. G. Fairbanks, trader at Leech lake, were in the city Tuesday and Wednesday.

Miss Sprague, of St. Paul, is visiting the schools of this city, under the auspices of the state department of instruction. Her work here, as well as at other places, is highly spoken of.

A. J. Halsted was in St. Paul, Monday. He was accompanied to Brainerd, on his return, by Mrs. Zave, of Wheeling, W. Va., who will visit his family for some months.

Mr. George Foley, of Jamestown, D. T., was in the city, the first of the week, looking over our system of water works, and getting pointers. Jamestown contemplates putting in a similar system, and Mr. Foley expects to take the contract.

George S. Canfield, one of the reporters in the house, received the telegraphic announcement, Tuesday morning, of the death of his mother at Toledo, Ohio, and left yesterday to attend the funeral, to occur on Tuesday.—Pioneer Press.

F. J. Smith has returned from the Hot Springs, and can again be found at his post, behind the chairs in his Front street barber shop. Mr Smith reports a very pleasant but rather expensive trip, although he has derived much benefit from it. During his stay there he saw Fred. Slipp, of this city, who is undergoing treatment for inflammatory rheumatism.

Recommended to Pass.

Minneapolis Tribune.]

At the meeting of the senate committee on public lands in the railroad committee room yesterday afternoon, C. F. Kindred, of Brainerd, on behalf of St. Paul, Brainerd & Northern railway company, and Senator James Hill, of Warren, Wis., on behalf of the Duluth & Winnipeg railway company, appeared before the committee in regard to Senator Buckman's bill to transfer swamp lands, granted to the Duluth & Winnipeg, to the St. Paul, Brainerd & Northern, if the former road is not completed in 1888. Mr. Hill regarded the passage of such a bill as depreciating the enterprise of the Duluth road in the money market, in that it looked very much like hostility on the part of the legislature, especially as it wouldd follow the adverse legislation of two years ago. No less than $355,000 had been expended already for survey, clearing of the road, grading, (ten miles being now almost graded), and various other requirements. One-fifth of this was western capital. He thought that the road would be commenced with considerable certainty of success next spring. Senator Buckman's bill was eventually recommended to pass by the committee, but is amended so as to require the Brainerd road to become liable for indebtedness of the Duluth road to the extent of $50,000, in the event of the transfer of swamp lands. C. F. Kindred considers the Brainerd route as much superior to that intended to be taken by the Duluth road. It provides an outlet for the large area of country tributary to Crookston, and will become a rival line to the Manitoba. It is practically nothing more than a feeder of the Northern Pacific to share the Winnipeg traffic and travel with the Manitoba road. The backing of the Duluth & Winnipeg road is in eastern capital, the object being to secure direct connection between Winnipeg via Duluth and lake navigation.

Did You Know It.

How many of our citizens are aware of the fact that unless their personal tax is paid by March 1st, the treasurer has the power, and is instructed by the statutes to seize the goods or personal property, belonging to persons, who are charged with such taxes, and sell them, or such part of them, as will satisfy the taxes, penalty and costs of sale. For the benefit of those, who are not acquainted with the law, we quote the following at the request of the treasurer:

GENERAL STATUTES, Chap. II, Sec. 58:

"All unpaid personal property taxes shall be deemed delinquent on the first day of March next, after they become due; and thereafter a penalty of five per cent. shall attach and shall be charged upon such taxes. After the first day of March the county treasurer shall proceed to collect all delinquent personal taxes, and if such taxes are not paid on demand he shall distrain sufficient goods and property, belonging to the person charged, with such taxes, if found within the county, to pay the same, with the penalty of five per cent., and all accruing costs, and shall immediately proceed to advertise the same in three public places in the town or district where such property is taken, stating the time when, and the place where such property will be sold; and if the taxes for which such property distrained, and the costs which accrue thereon, are not paid before the day appointed for such sale, which shall not be less than ten days after the taking of such property, such treasurer, or his deputy, shall proceed to sell such property at public vendue, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay such taxes and the costs of such distress and sale."

Grand Lodge, K. P.

The grand lodge, of the Knights of Pythias, assembled Tuesday morning at Pythian hall, corner of Washington and Fourth avenues, Minneapolis. This is now one of the strongest organizations of the character in Minnesota, The membership of the state is now about 1,300, and the number of lodges is twenty-three. During the past year six lodges have been instituted, two of them being in Minneapolis. White Cross Lodge, No. 30, of Brainerd, is represented by N. W. Wheatley and William Percy.

During the year new lodges have established at St. Paul. Duluth, Brainerd, St. Cloud, Little Falls, and two at Minneapolis; and the lodges at Wadena, Ada and Crookston have been disbanded. White Cross lodge was instituted in this city, October 30, 1883, with 32 charter members, and stands to-day, financially, as shown by the report: cash on hand, $230 86, invested, $352: total, $582 89.

RINK ITEMS.

The skating rinks have knocked the banjo business endways, also the pool and billiard rooms, and nearly all the traveling entertainments. The livery men also complain, saying that the young men don't hire rigs any more to take the girls out riding. One young man, who hired a cutter twice a week, to take his girl out, was asked why he did not come any more, and he replied, "I've got a better thing than that now, for a dollar a week I can go to the rink with her and have a better time than riding out in the cold."

Two new kinds of rollers are now being made, to take the place of the ordinary boxwood rollers. One is a steel roller, with a brass and a box and a heavy rubber tire, the other is a boxwood wheel, bound with raw hide. They are practically noiseless and do not slip.

THE WAY THEY DO IN BRAINERD.

"And don't you skate, little girl?" he asked, as he sat down beside her.

"Oh, no sir."

"But you can learn."

"I guess I could, but I don't want to."

"And you come here just to watch the skaters?"

"Oh, no; I come to watch Mrs. R."

"Who's she?"

"She's papa's second wife. He don't want her to come, but she will do it."

"And why do you watch her?"

"Well, papa wanted her to promise that she wouldn't lean on anybody when she was skatin' with 'em, and that she wouldn't flirt when she was resting, but she wouldn't promise, and so I came to watch her. These short marks are when she leans, and these long ones when she flirts."

"And you show them all to your father?"

"Yes, and he dates them and puts them away, and by-and-by we'll have enough to get a divorce on and marry some one who can't skate."

Thanks.

We, the undersigned, desire to return our heartfelt thanks to hose companies Nos. 1 and 4 and Brainerd H. & L. company, for their prompt action and readiness to do all in their power to save the syndicate building, on Sixth street, from destruction on the night of February 10th.

L. STAHLMAN,
W. E. MARTIN.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between J. L. Smith and C. B. Sleeper as J. L. Smith & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. L. Smith is hereby authorized to collect all debts due said firm, and assumes all liabilities of the said firm.

C. B. SLEEHPER,
J. L. SMITH.

Dated, February 10, 1885.

As successor to the late firm of J. L. Smith & Co. I shall be pleased to sell jewelry, silver ware, watches and diamonds, as low as any other dealer, at the old store, Sleeper block, Front street. Thanking all for past patronage, I beg leave to assure the business public, that I shall endeavor to merit the confidence of the good people of Brainerd.

9-4w J. L. SMITH.

For City Clerk.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of city clerk.

FORREST E. PARSONS.

Brainerd, Minn., Feb. 12, 1885.

I hereby announce my withdrawal as a candidate for the office of city clerk in favor of Forrest E. Parsons, and most earnestly desire my friends to support him. G. A. KEENE.

Wood Wanted.

The Board of Education, of the Independent School District, of the city of Brainerd, will receive sealed bids for 300 cords of wood, more or less, to be delivered on board cars or at the new school building, in the city of Brainerd. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. All bids to be received on or before February 7, 1885.

A. W. FRATER,
Clerk of Board.

$100 REWARD.

We will give $100 to any one who will furnish us information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the parties who broke into the rink on the morning of February 11, and stole the skates from the office. SLIPP & SPAULDING, Props.

Brainerd, Feb. 12, 1885.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, St. CLOUD, MINN., Feb. 5, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that in case of the following pre-emption cash entries a hearing has been ordered, at this office, for March 12, 1885 at 10 o'clock a. m., viz:

P. E. No. 9644, in name of Michael O'Brien, upon e½ ne¼ 16, n½ nw¼ 21, township 43 range 31, based on D. S. 4864.

P. E. No. 11626, in name of Peter O'Brien, upon nw¼ sec. 22, township 43, range 31, based on D S. 4886.

Said hearings are ordered upon the reports of Special Agent Milton Peden, showing that the respective parties failed to comply with the pre-emption laws as to residence and cultivation, and that the timber thereon had all been cut and sold.

The respective parties are required to appear at the time and place set and defend the validity of their claim.

Unless there is an appearance on the part of the respective claimants, their said entries will be finally cancelled.

D. H. FREEMAN, Register.

W. B. MITCHELL, Receiver.

Domestic Employment AGENCY.

Housekeepers furnished with girls at short notice. Girls in want of situations Call on

FORREST E. PARSONS,
Office of Koop Bros., Front street.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co. 105 Wall street, N. Y.

For Sale by S. & J. W. Koop.

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS. NEW PRICES.

New Store.

J. S. GARDNER,

Has just opened to the public a complete line of

Groceries!

PROVISIONS, ETC.

On 6th street just south of mill track.

We buy for cash and can sell cheaper than any house in the city,

Sugars, Teas, and Coffees in great variety.

Canned Goods,

Of Every Decoription.

In Tobaccos and Cigars we have the best the market affords.

Everything New and Fresh.

Give me a call and I will guarantee satisfaction in goods and prices.

FREE DELIVERY,

To all parts of the city.

Remember the location, 6th street, next to mill track.

J. S. GARDNER, Prop.

F. A. B. KING & CO.,

Successors to CAVER & MOHLE.

—DEALERS IN—

WOOD AND COAL

ALSO

Stucco and Plastering Hair.

MARBLE HEAD LIME IN BARRELS

Charcoal for Sale.

BRAINERD, - MINN

N. McFADDEN. C. D. JOHNSON

McFADDEN & JOHNSON,

PROPRIETORS OF

THE OLDEST DRUG STORE

IN BRAINERD.

Front Street, between 5th and 6th.

We make a Specialty of PURE DRUGS, TRUSSES, MACHINE OILS, FINE PERFUMERY, COLGATE SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

Boots & Shoes. Boots & Shoes.

Spring Opening.

DAY & MEAGHER

Would announce the arrival of

75 CASES 75

Boots, Shoes and Slippers,

For the spring and summer trade, embracing a complete line of foot ware in low and medium prices. Our spring stock of LADIES and MISSES FINE SHOES and SLIPPERS is now en route from some of the best known eastern factions, and when received will comprise the finest selections ever shown in this city.

EDWIN C. BURT'S FINE SHOES,

TO ORDER.

DAY & MEAGHER.

NEW GOODS

New Prices Next Week at L. J. CALE'S.

NEW GOODS!



War!

—ON—

HARD TIMES

GROCERIES,

—AT—

Prices that Will Astonish You.

KOOP RBOS.

ARE STILL ON THE WAR PATH AND WILL NOT BE

UNDERSOLD!

By any Store in Brainerd.

FRONT STREET, KOOP BLOCK

Watchthis space for Bargains.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

No. 1 arrives from the south at 9:45. Departs going west at 9:55 p. m., daily.

No. 2 arrives from the west at 7:00 a. m. Departs going south at 7:10 a. m., Daily.

No. 5 arrives from the south at 2:05 p. m. Departs going west at 2:30 p. m., daily.

No. 4 arrives from the west at 2:10 a. m. Departs going south at 2:25 a. m., daily.

No. 7 arrives from Duluth at 9:15 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

No. 8 depart for Duluth at 7:30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF WISCONSIN CENTRAD TRAINS AT ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

Milwaukee Express, for Eau Claire, Stevens Point, and Milwaukee, leaves Minneapolis 7:30 a. m., St. Paul 8:00 a. m.

Fast line trains for same places leave Minneapolis at 6:30 p. m. St. Paul at 7:15 p. m.

Fast line from Milwaukee arrives at St. Paul at 6:55 a. m., Minneapolis at 8:00 a. m.

Milwaukee express arrives at St. Paul at 6:20 p. m., and Minneapolis 6:55 p. m.

Local News

Men,s brogans, cheap, at Day & Meagher's.

Women's buskins, cheap, at Day & Meagher's.

Money to loan on real estate by Keene & Nevers.

Advertise in the DISPATCH, the best local paper in the city.

The ice crop is now being harvested by the local dealers.

Koop Bros. will buy county orders at their face value.

Spring opening of boots and shoes at Day & Meagher's.

Men's custom made kip bluchers, cheap, at Day & Meagher's.

Get your clothes cleaned and repaired at J. McCallum's.

Every brand of chewing tobacco imaginable can be found at Smith's.

The celebrated "Fountain" fine cut chewing tobacco at Smith's.

Some fine lettering has been done on the windows of the Lumberman's exchange bank.

Gen. Grant buys his cigars at E. E. M. Smith's, or did before he quit smoking.

Nipped ears and blue noses have been quite abundant during the past week.

It is currently reported on the streets that a third bank will shortly be opened in this city.

J. L. Smith, Brainerd jeweler and watchmaker, has an announcement in to-day's paper, which will interest the public.

The firm of J. L. Smith & Co. has been dissolved, C. B. Sleeper retiring. Mr. Smith will continue the business.

Mrs. C. G. Grandelmyer will open a branch store of millinery and fancy goods, and Kensington embroideries, in East Brainerd.

The Congregational sociable, at the residence of Mrs. R. L. Munson, on Ninth street, Tuesday evening, was a very enjoyable occasion.

A bridge is to be built on the stat-road between Brainerd and Mille Lacs, and Mr. Sadley has introduced a bill for $3000 to aid in its construction, to the legislature.

Nearly every person having skates of their own at the rink, will now carry them home with them for a few nights. After the horse has been stolen, as a general thing, the barn is securely locked.

Are there any men in the city of Brainerd, who will grumble at paying the tax on the water works, after seeing what they have done in the way of saving property from destruction during the past two weeks?

The dear public will persist in buying their fine confectionery at E. E. M. Smith's, and it is a good failing. Mr. Smith's stock is always replete with dainties, and you can rely on what he tells you in regard to his wares.

C. R. Rowley, who was a resident of Brainerd some two or three years ago, has turned out to be a professional roller skater. Last week he bought a half interest in the Harkin's star pavillion at Minneapolis, a large roller rink.

The Fargo city council and the Sun, of that city, are having a little tilt. The paper charges the council with certain irregularities, and the council, to get even, cancels the contract, which they had made with it for the city printing. Verily, the newspaper man hath a hard lot.

The revival meetings at the Methodist church are still in progress, and will be until next Wednesday night, when they will close with sacrament and a reception of members. All are cordially invited to attend. Thos. McClary, presiding elder, is in attendance.

J. S. Gardner lost a set ring this week, and he will give a suitable reward for its return to him, at his grocery store, on Sixth street. It is not the value of the ring he prizes but it was a present to him. His name was engraved on the inside, and the setting had a masonic emblem engraved on it.

Rev. E. J. Brownson, pastor of the Baptist church, will preach Sunday morning on "The Christian's Hiding Place:" and in the evening a sermon to young men on "Is the Young Man Safe?" Sunday school, 12 m.; young people's prayer meeting, 6:30 to 7:30. Young people's association, Tuesday evening.

In an interview with a DISPATCH reporter on Wednesnay in regard to the bill for the new charter, A. W. Frater remarked that he was never more surprised in his life than when he found his name mentioned in the bill as assistant police justice and desires us to say that he was not consulted in the matter at all, and in no case would he act in that capacity.

The eastern convocation of the diocese of Minnesota commenced at St. Luke's church, Hastings, on Wednesday. The sermon in the morning was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hawley, of Brainerd, and was of a missionary character, and he called upon the people to give the church at least as much as they would spend for amusement and pleasure.

The valentine of 1885, which by the way is a most gorgeous and ridiculous affair, now looms up in the shop windows. To-morrow look out for them, that is the day of distribution, February 14.

Brainerd will not be favored with a teacher's institute this spring but Superintendent Fleming is informed that a Miss Sprague will visit the city on Monday, the 16th inst., through the direction of the state superintendent, and will spend a week, making suggestions, and doing such work as she may deem necessary.

Mr. Sadley has introduced a bill detaching from Cass county, about seven townships of land, lying along the Mississippi, and attaching the same to Crow Wing county. The territory to be included is all that west of town 28 and all that south of range 147. It will bring into Crow Wing county West Brainerd and considerable timber land.

Coming Attractions.

Several fine troupes are bookeg for Sleeper's opera house, amond which are H. A. d'Arcy's dramatic company for May 7, Janauschek, the tragedienne, May 15. The "Only a Farmer's Daughter" company, July 29, and "Only a Woman's Heart" company, August 5. Donavin's original Tenneseans are booked for some time in August.

The Hoffman Assignment.

A. L. Hoffman, doing a general flour and feed business on Front street, in this city, made an assignment on the 30th of January. The schedule of assets, as filed with the clerk of the court, show about $1000 and the liabilities are $2,298.55, among which are the following principal creditors:

H. C. Waite & Son, Cold Spring..$360 00
McAlister, Chase & Co., Min'aps. 525 31
Gravel & Goulet, Gravelville..... 374 50

The balance is distributed among numerous men of this city and elsewhere, ranging from $1 to $5.

The Benefit

The entertainment on Weddesday at the opera house, for the benefit of the poor, under the associated charities, was a success in all particulars. The different characters as represented according to the cast given in our last issue, were all well carried out, each vieing with the other to see who would have their part the best. To give each one a separate notice would take up too much space, and suffice it to say that every one did their level best to make the amusement of the evening what it was—and it was pronounced first-class in every detail. The musical part of the programme was well carried out, and was listened to with much interest by the crowd of spectators. The receipts at this writing are said to be something like $130, but it cannot be definitely stated. This money will be put in the bank and used by the committee appointed for the benefit of the poor of the city, and we understand that there are quite a number in destitute circumstances.

Railroad Proposition.

The St: Paul, Brainerd & Northwestern railroad company has filed with the auditor of Polk county a proposition as follows: "If said county, by an election duly held according to law, shall agree to issue to said railroad company, as a bonus in aid of said company, bonds of said county, of the par value of $200,000, said bonus to draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable annually the principal sum of said bonds to mature in thirty years from the date of issue thereof, said railroad agrees to build and complete, ready for the passage of cars by or before July 1, 1886, a standard gauge railroad from Brainerd, Minn., to some point in Polk county, east of range 41, and thence by way of Red Lake Falls and Crookston to East Grand Forks. Said bonds to be delivered to said railroad company when said railroad, as above agreed, shall have been completed to the points named ready for the passage of cars."

A New Enterprise

This week we have the announcement of the opening of the new and elegant grocery store of J. S. Gardner. The store is located on Sixth street, just south of the mill track, and will be a convenient place for parties living in the southern and western part of the city. The store is filed with the choicest goods the markets below afford, and they are all fresh and new, having been purchased the past week, under the personal supervision of Mr. Gardner. You can get anything you want, from a clothes pin to a barrel of flour, to say nothing about the endless variety of canned goods, sugars, teas, crackers, spices—but it would be useles for us to try to enumerate the many articles which he has for sale. Flour and feed will be made a special feature. Goods delivered to any and all parts of the city. Mr. Frank Rhodes, a young man of years' experience in the grocery business, has been engaged as salesman, and he will give Mr. Gardner's many customers the best of satisfaction.

A PROTESTATION.

EDITORS DISPATCH:—We, too, have been among the people counting noses to ascertain who they want for mayor, and we find that Dr. Howes, the Journal's pet is just the kind of man they don't want and won't have, and we predict that he is the last man who will ever be elected to the office of mayor of the city of Brainerd, the Journal's boastful assertion that he will be, to the contrary notwithstanding. The fact is we have men who don't think they are the only persons fit to hold public office, and who don't seem to think that the world will stop its revolutions when they expire; men who, if elected to office would attend to the duties of the office; men who would not accept an office purely honorary, for selfish purposes; men who would give to the office what of their time was necessary, rather than spend it in scheming, speculating and "unloading;" men, in short, who believe that there is a higher, nobler way to live than in grinding the faces of the poor and in hoarding up that which perisheth, and they don't want Dr. Howes for mayor. Oh, no, Mr. Journal man, you have no walk-over this time, we assure you. W.

75 cases boot and shoes, for spring trade, just opened, at Day & Meagher's.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The political pot has begun to simmer since the announcement in the city papers of last week that J. R. Howes was to be a candidate for the honors of the mayorship, and since that time there has been considerable talk in regard to who will be the opposing candidate, as there is sure to be one. In that connection the name of Hon. L. P. White has been mentioned, and it is expected that should Mr. White's friends insist on his being a candidate he will accept, but as Mr. White is in St. Paul as we go to press it is impossible for us to say with any degree of certainty. The names of Col. C. B. Sleeper, W. P. Spaulding, J. S. Gardner and A. P. Farrar have also been suggested, and any one of them would fill the office with credit to themselves and to the city.

For the office of police justice there seems to be a dearth of seekers, the only man who seems willing to accept the office being the present incumbent, J. B. Douglas and as Mr. Douglas has held the office and made a good official in that capacity, he will undoubtedly be elected unless there is some "rustling" done between this and election day. The office does not pay enough to make it an object for any of the attorneys to seek after, although one or two have signified their willingness to take it if the people will elect them, without any effort on their part.

Forrest Parsons seems to be the only aspirant for the office of city clerk, since Mr. Keene has dropped out in his favor.

An alderman is to be elected in each ward, and this particular part of the city election should be looked after with the most degree of interest. The third ward seems to be well supplied with candidates, with Mr. Thos. Watts in the lead. Mr. Watts has made an excellent city official, and his re-election is only a matter of time; no fault can be found with him. The second ward is unanimous in its choice of Geo. A. Keene for their alderman. Mr. Keene is well qualified to fill the position, and watch the interests of the city and his particular ward with an eagle eye—his election is assured. In the first ward J. J. Howe will be a candidate for re-election, and it is stated that C. A. Douglas will aspire for that particular office, Both gentlemen will make a strong fight.

Bold Burglary.

On Wednesday morning, after the fire on Sixth street, some thief or thieves gained an entrance into the skating rink by forcing the bolt that secures the back door. They proceeded to the room where the skates were kept, which on this particular night happened to be unlocked, where they made short work of the skates. They were evidently in a hurry and took the first skates they come to, which were the ones owned by private parties, and kept in a rack for that special purpose. So far the parties who are losers are: J. W. Brelsford, D. Hartley, Geo. Lundberg, Miss Flora Robinson, Mrs. Frank Thompson, John Bean, Geo. LaBar, Ed. Gray, J. F. Corcoran. —— Felton, C. Atherton, D, A. Sizer, Joe Cohen. Besides these skates they took two or three new pairs, which had never been taken from the boxes, and somewhere between fifteen and twenty-five pairs of strap skates. The whole job looks to be the work of some very short minded person, or the skates would never have been disturbed, as they can never be used in the Brainerd rink, and, as for selling them, no one is going to buy second-handed skates from parties who are liable to have gotten them dishonorably. It has been suggested to us that when the matter has been sifted to the bottom and the truth comes out, as it surely will, it will be a surprise to the people. The proprietors of the rink have their own suspicions in regard to the matter, and they will do all in their power to bring the guilty parties to a speedy account. In the meantime they offer $100 to any person who will furnish proof that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the thieves, and we think that by another issue we shall be able to give our readers a history of the whole affair.

The New Railroad.

The building of the new road, the Brainerd & Northwestern, seems to be an assured fact. The board of directors met in this city on Saturday afternoon of last week, the object being to hear the report of C. F. Kindred, who, in company with G. G. Hartley, has recently returned from New York, where they have spent several weeks in the interest of the company. The board were all present, and the report was of the most encouraging nature, the bonds being placed with capitalists of London. Originally this corporation had no expectation of assistance in the way of a land grant, but as a move has been made, and with evident success, for the transfer of the grant of the Duluth & Winnipeg road, the prospects for the early commencement and completion of the road are indeed flattering. A meeting of the stockholders has been appointed for Saturday afternoon of this week.

Brainerd Contracting Company.

Articles of incorporation of the Brainerd contracting company, for constructing a line or lines of railway to or from any points in Minnesota or Dakota, were filed with the secretary of state yesterday, the business to commence February 5, 1885, for a continuance of thirty years, with a capital stock of $50,000 and a limited indebtedness of $100,000. The first board of directors are: Charles F. Kindred, Guilford G. Hartley, Oliver H. Havrill, Wm. E. Seelye and Frank B. Thompson.

Meat Wagon for a Hearse.

Cor. St. Paul Dispatch.]

A crying need of Wadena is a hearse. Our public spirited citizens contribute liberally to military fire company and Fourth of July turnouts, while our sacred dead are carted off to their last resting place in Fritz's meat wagon, covered with a black cloth, or in a bob sled. A stranger attending a funeral in our midst would be shocked at the display of such barbarism in an otherwise civilized and refined community.

Read Day & Meagher's new advertisement, which appears this week.

THE DIRE DESTROYER.

When the wild cry of fire rings out on the midnight air there is something about it that sends a thrill of horror through a man's veins, and he is impelled by some invisible power to be up and doing. Such was the case on Wednesday morning. The fire bell tolled its warning to the inhabitants of our city at 1:30 o'clock, and it was not long until a crowd had gathered on Sixth street, near the postoffice, for that was the place where the fire fiend was getting in his work, the building being the one occupied by George Kehoe, between the Marshal house and L. Stahlman's barber shop. The building was a mass of flames on the inside before a stream of water was played upon it. The inside of the building was entirely gutted, the flames breaking out through the roof, and being so close to the buildings on either side it was impossible to keep them from taking fire. The hotel did not suffer much injury, a though the north side of it was badly scorched and the windows melted or broken. The roof of the syndicate building, owned by Martin & Stahlman, and occupied by them respectively, with a saloon and barber shop, caught fire, and but for the efforts of the fire department it would to-day have been a mass of ruins, together with the other wooden buildings standing near it, As it was, the building was damaged to the extent of about $150, to say nothing of the inconvenience and trouble that the proprietors were put to in getting things dried out and in shape for business again. There was no insurance on any of the injured property, except the Marshal house. Mr. Kehoe's loss will probably reach $100 or $150, the most of his wares being taken out, although in a somewhat demoralized state.

The origin of the blaze has not been solved, although it is supposed that it came from a lamp, which exploded. Mr. Martin informs us that he was called out to see a man who was lying on the sidewalk, too full to be of any use to hinself or anybody else, by Mr. Kehoe's bar tender, and that they were afraid he would freeze to death, and accordingly took him into the saloon and sent for the police, who came and took the man to the lockup. Mr. Martin and the other man were talking together, and when Kehoe's bar tender went back the whole building was found to be in flames, and as it had only been five minutes since he had been there, the fire must have originated from a lamp, as nothing else could have started it in so short a space of time.

During the progress of the fire Max Stevens, who is a member of the fire department, was knocked from a ladder to the sidewalk below and received quite serious injuries. He was taken to his room and Dr. Camp called, who examined him and said that there was nothing dangerous, and that the excitement together with the fall, and the fact that he was completely drenched, had overcome him. Mr. Stevens is doing well at the present writing.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Hon. L. P. White was in St. Paul, Tuesday.

Geo. W. Holland visited the state capital on Wednesday.

R. L. Munson was registered at the Windsor, at Duluth, on Saturday.

S. C. Tennis was registered at the Merchants, St. Paul, on Wednesday.

Prof, D. C. Church's children are, we learn, dangerously ill at Gull river.

W. Stager visited his old home, at Sauk Rapids, and staid over Sunday.

Timothy Sheehan has been appointed agent for the White Earth indians.

Hon. G. G. Hartley was registered at the Metropolitan, St. Paul, on Tuesday.

W. S. McClennahan and W. H. Wilson were visitors at Aitkin, last Tuesday.

Rev. C. A. Gunkel, of Brainerd, held services in the Catholic church at Aitkin, on last Sunday.

J. C. Congdon, foreman of the paint shops, is still confined to his house by sickness, but is rapidly improving.

F. H. Elvidge has gone to Philadelphia, to the bedside of his aged mother, who has recently suffered a paralytic stroke.

John Cochran will take a rest from his onerous duties next week, and will visit the cities of Perham, Fargo and Fergus Falls.

Mrs. W. H. Prophet, who has been visiting Mrs. J. B. Douglas for some time, started for her home in Connecticut, on Tuesday.

Max Stevens spent the past week at Duluth. He says the Tribune boys at that place are glad that Mitchell "has sold his lots."

B. L. Fairbanks, a trader at White Earth agency, and C. G. Fairbanks, trader at Leech lake, were in the city Tuesday and Wednesday.

Miss Sprague, of St. Paul, is visiting the schools of this city, under the auspices of the state department of instruction. Her work here, as well as at other places, is highly spoken of.

A. J. Halsted was in St. Paul, Monday. He was accompanied to Brainerd, on his return, by Mrs. Zave, of Wheeling, W. Va., who will visit his family for some months.

Mr. George Foley, of Jamestown, D. T., was in the city, the first of the week, looking over our system of water works, and getting pointers. Jamestown contemplates putting in a similar system, and Mr. Foley expects to take the contract.

George S. Canfield, one of the reporters in the house, received the telegraphic announcement, Tuesday morning, of the death of his mother at Toledo, Ohio, and left yesterday to attend the funeral, to occur on Tuesday.—Pioneer Press.

F. J. Smith has returned from the Hot Springs, and can again be found at his post, behind the chairs in his Front street barber shop. Mr Smith reports a very pleasant but rather expensive trip, although he has derived much benefit from it. During his stay there he saw Fred. Slipp, of this city, who is undergoing treatment for inflammatory rheumatism.

Recommended to Pass.

Minneapolis Tribune.]

At the meeting of the senate committee on public lands in the railroad committee room yesterday afternoon, C. F. Kindred, of Brainerd, on behalf of St. Paul, Brainerd & Northern railway company, and Senator James Hill, of Warren, Wis., on behalf of the Duluth & Winnipeg railway company, appeared before the committee in regard to Senator Buckman's bill to transfer swamp lands, granted to the Duluth & Winnipeg, to the St. Paul, Brainerd & Northern, if the former road is not completed in 1888. Mr. Hill regarded the passage of such a bill as depreciating the enterprise of the Duluth road in the money market, in that it looked very much like hostility on the part of the legislature, especially as it wouldd follow the adverse legislation of two years ago. No less than $355,000 had been expended already for survey, clearing of the road, grading, (ten miles being now almost graded), and various other requirements. One-fifth of this was western capital. He thought that the road would be commenced with considerable certainty of success next spring. Senator Buckman's bill was eventually recommended to pass by the committee, but is amended so as to require the Brainerd road to become liable for indebtedness of the Duluth road to the extent of $50,000, in the event of the transfer of swamp lands. C. F. Kindred considers the Brainerd route as much superior to that intended to be taken by the Duluth road. It provides an outlet for the large area of country tributary to Crookston, and will become a rival line to the Manitoba. It is practically nothing more than a feeder of the Northern Pacific to share the Winnipeg traffic and travel with the Manitoba road. The backing of the Duluth & Winnipeg road is in eastern capital, the object being to secure direct connection between Winnipeg via Duluth and lake navigation.

Did You Know It.

How many of our citizens are aware of the fact that unless their personal tax is paid by March 1st, the treasurer has the power, and is instructed by the statutes to seize the goods or personal property, belonging to persons, who are charged with such taxes, and sell them, or such part of them, as will satisfy the taxes, penalty and costs of sale. For the benefit of those, who are not acquainted with the law, we quote the following at the request of the treasurer:

GENERAL STATUTES, Chap. II, Sec. 58:

"All unpaid personal property taxes shall be deemed delinquent on the first day of March next, after they become due; and thereafter a penalty of five per cent. shall attach and shall be charged upon such taxes. After the first day of March the county treasurer shall proceed to collect all delinquent personal taxes, and if such taxes are not paid on demand he shall distrain sufficient goods and property, belonging to the person charged with such taxes, if found within the county, to pay the same, with the penalty of five per cent., and all accruing costs, and shall immediately proceed to advertise the same in three public places in the town or district where such property is taken, stating the time when, and the place where such property will be sold; and if the taxes for which such property distrained, and the costs which accrue thereon, are not paid before the day appointed for such sale, which shall not be less than ten days after the taking of such property, such treasurer, or his deputy, shall proceed to sell such property at public vendue, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay such taxes and the costs of such distress and sale."

Grand Lodge, K. P.

The grand lodge, of the Knights of Pythias, assembled Tuesday morning at Pythian hall, corner of Washington and Fourth avenues, Minneapolis. This is now one of the strongest organizations of the character in Minnesota. The membership of the state is now about 1,300, and the number of lodges is twenty-three. During the past year six lodges have been instituted, two of them being in Minneapolis. White Cross Lodge, No. 30, of Brainerd, is represented by N. W. Wheatley and William Percy.

During the year new lodges have established at St. Paul. Duluth, Brainerd, St. Cloud, Little Falls, and two at Minneapolis; and the lodges at Wadena, Ada and Crookston have been disbanded. White Cross lodge was instituted in this city, October 30, 1883, with 32 charter members, and stands to-day, financially, as shown by the report: cash on hand, $230 86, invested, $352: total, $582 89.

RINK ITEMS.

The skating rinks have knocked the banjo business endways, also the pool and billiard rooms, and nearly all the traveling entertainments. The livery men also complain, saying that the young men don't hire rigs any more to take the girls out riding. One young man, who hired a cutter twice a week, to take his girl out, was asked why he did not come any more, and he replied, "I've got a better thing than that now, for a dollar a week I can go to the rink with her and have a better time than riding out in the cold."

Two new kinds of rollers are now being made, to take the place of the ordinary boxwood rollers. One is a steel roller, with a brass and a box and a heavy rubber tire. the other is a boxwood wheel, bound with raw hide. They are practically noiseless and do not slip.

THE WAY THEY DO IN BRAINERD.

"And don't you skate, little girl!" he asked, as he sat down beside her.

"Oh, no sir."

"But you can learn."

"I guess I could, but I don't want to."

"And you come here just to watch the skaters?"

"Oh, no; I come to watch Mrs. R."

"Who's she?"

"She's papa's second wife. He don't want her to come, but she will do it."

"And why do you watch her?"

"Well, papa wanted her to promise that she wouldn't lean on anybody when she was skatin' with 'em, and that she wouldn't flirt when she was resting, but she wouldn't promise, and so I came to watch her. These short marks are when she leans, and these long ones when she flirts."

"And you show them all to your father?"

"Yes, and he dates them and puts them away, and by-and-by we'll have enough to get a divorce on and marry some one who can't skate."

Thanks.

We, the undersigned, desire to return our heartfelt thanks to hose companies Nos. 1 and 4 and Brainerd H. & L. company, for their prompt action and readiness to do all in their power to save the syndicate building, on Sixth street, from destruction on the night of February 10th.

L. STAHLMAN,
W. E. MARTIN.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between J. L. Smith and C. B. Sleeper as J. L. Smith & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. L. Smith is hereby authorized to collect all debts due said firm, and assumes all liabilities of the said firm.

C. B. SLEEPER,
J. L. SMITH.

Dated, February 10, 1885.

As successor to the late firm of J. L. Smith & Co. I shall be pleased to sell jewelry, silver ware, watches and diamonds, as low as any other dealer, at the old store, Sleeper block, Front street. Thanking all for past patronage, I beg leave to assure the business public, that I shall endeavor to merit the confidence of the good people of Brainerd.

2-4w J. L. SMITH.

For City Clerk.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of city clerk.

FORREST E. PARSONS.

Brainerd, Minn., Feb. 12, 1885.

I hereby announce my withdrawal as a candidate for the office of city clerk in favor of Forrest E. Parsons, and most earnestly desire my friends to support him. G. A. KEENE.

Wood Wanted.

The Board of Education, of the Independent School District, of the city of Brainerd, will receive sealed bids for 300 cords of wood, more or less, to be delivered on board cars or at the new school building, in the city of Brainerd. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. All bids to be received on or before February 7, 1885.

A. W. FRATER,
Clerk of Board.

$100 REWARD.

We will give $100 to any one who will furnish us information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the parties who broke into the rink on the morning of February 11, and stole the skates from the office. SLIPP & SPAUDING, Props.

Brainerd, Feb. 12, 1885.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, ST. CLOUD, Minn., Feb. 5, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that in case of the following pre-emption cash entries a hearing has been ordered, at this office, for March 12, 1885 at 10 o'clock a. m., viz:

P. E. No. 9644, in name of Michael O'Brien, upon s½ ne¼ 16 n¼ nw¼ 21, township 43 range 31, based on D. S. 4864.

P. E. No. 11626, in name of Peter O'Brien, upon nw¼ sec. 22, township 43, range 31, based on D. S. 4886.

Said hearings are ordered upon the reports of Special Agent, Milton Peden, showing that the respective parties failed to comply with the pre-emption laws as to residence and cultivation, and that the timber thereon had all been cut and sold.

The respective parties are required to appear at the time and place set and defend the validity of their claim.

Unless there is an appearance on the part of the respective claimants, their said entries will be finally cancelled.

D. H. FREEMAN, Register.
W. B. MITCHELL, Receiver.

Domestic Employment AGENCY.

Housekeepers furnished with girls at short notice. Girls in want of situations Call on

FORREST E. PARSONS,

Office of Koop Bros., Front street.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co. 105 Wall street, N. Y.

For Sale by S. & J. W. Koop.

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS. NEW PRICES.

New Store.

J. S. GARDNER,

Has just opened to the public a complete line of

Groceries!

PROVISIONS, ETC.

On 6th street just south of mill track.

We buy for cash and can sell cheaper than any house in the city,

Sugars, Teas, and Coffees in great variety.

Canned Goods,

Of Every Decription.

In Tobaccos and Cigars we have the best the market affords.

Everything New and Fresh.

Give me a call and I will guarantee satisfaction in goods and prices.

FREE DELIVERY,

To all parts of the city.

Remember the location, 6th street, next to mill track.

J. S. GARDNER, Prop.

F. A. B. KING & CO.,

Successors to CAVER & MOHLE.

—DEALERS IN—

WOOD AND COAL

ALSO

Stucco and Plastering Hair.

MARBLE HEAD LIME IN BARRELS

Charcoal for Sale.

BRAINERD, - MINN

N. McFADDEN. C. D. JOHNSON

McFADDEN & JOHNSON,

PROPRIETORS OF

THE OLDEST DRUG STORE

IN BRAINERD.

Front Street, between 5th and 6th.

We make a Specialty of PURE DRUGS, TRUSSES, MACHINE OILS, FINE PERFUMERY, COLGATE SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

Boots & Shoes. Boots & Shoes.

Spring Opening.

DAY & MEAGHER

Would announce the arrival of

75 CASES 75

Boots, Shoes and Slippers,

For the spring and summer trade, embracing a complete line of foot ware in low and medium prices. Our spring stock of LADIES and MISSES FINE SHOES and SLIPPERS is now en route from some of the best known eastern factions, and when received will comprise the finest selections ever shown in this city.

EDWIN C. BURT'S FINE SHOES,

TO ORDER.

DAY & MEAGHER.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Van Wyck offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the secretary of the interior inform the senate what amounts were due the United States on Dec. 31, 1882, from the Union Pacific railroad, also what amounts have become due from that date until Dec. 31, 1884, according to the rule laid down in the decision lately made between the United States and said road in the court of claims; also whether the annual settlement was made Feb. 1, 1885, as provided in the Thurman act.

Mr Sherman offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on judiciary be directed to inquire and report to the senate as to whether legislation is required, and if so, in what regard to the appointment of courts martial and the regulation, proceedings and practice in trials before such courts in time of peace, and whether under existing laws an officer may be tried before a court martial appointed by the president in cases where the commander of the accused officer to be tried is not the accuser.

The bill passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Memphis.

The senate then took up the bill to quite the title of settlers on Des Moines river lands, but at 2 o'clock it was displaced by the bill for the redemption of trade dollars and suspension of standard dollar coinage.

Mr. Bayard strongly opposed the redemption of the trade dollar at its face value. Indeed, he objected to the word "redemption" in connection with it. Trade dollars were in the same category as silver bars. It was to him a paradox how men could ask, in the name of justice, to receive less for more, yet we were told the honor of the country was at stake. This so-called "redemption" would be a departure from the landmarks of government, passing from the real and tested to the unreal and imaginary. The great question was, can congress create values? Which of you, by taking thought, can add a cubit to his stature? Which of you, which majority of you, by passing laws from now till doomsday, can create a value? Could we create values by congressional fiat? Could congress say "Let value be," and value would be? Congress had already tried it. With 2,000,000 men in the field congress had issued notes bearing their value stamped upon them, yet it had been unable to keep those notes at half their face value. This was

NOT A PARTY QUESTION.

He advocated the suspension of the silver coinage act. The laws of business should be recognized. Those who would suffer most by silver mono-metalism were laborers, those who could not bide their time. An apprehension existed in the business community of evils stated by Secretary McCulloch as likely to follow any approach to mono-metalism on the basis of silver. There were laws of commerce that could not be set aside at the behest of legislators. To be sure, the supreme court had said congress could destroy every pecuniary obligation expressed in lawful money of the United States. Mr. Bayard did not wish to comment further upon that most remarkable and startling decision, but there was one thing congress and the supreme court and all the armies that could be raised could not do, and that was to create or maintain a value against the belief of the person to whom tendered. Bayard believed that all currency necessary for the United States at the present time was here.

The house made very little headway to-day with the enormous mass of business that is being crowded into its last days. An hour was spent in wrangling over the rules. It is recorded that the house actually passed three bills. The latter part of the session was occupied in discussing the interminable river and harbor bill. The warmest personal tilt in the history of this congress took place to-day between Reed of Maine and Hiscock of New York on the one side, and Breckenridge of Arkansas and Hunt of Louisana on the other.

In the House the 5th the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill reported to the house to-day recommends an appropriation of $21,213,701, which is $1,088,468 less than the estimates and $272,902 less than the appropriation for the present fiscal year. The bill reduces the salaries of 150 special examiners in the pension bureau, provided for at the last session, from $1,600 to $1,400 annually, on recommendation of the interior department. It also provides that the president shall discontinue the appointment and services of officers at ports of entry where for two successive years last past the revenues collected were less than the salaries and expenses of the office. The president may, however, appoint deputy collectors for such ports, who shall be compensated by fees not exceeding $1,500. The office of superintendent of foreign mails is abolished and supervision of the foreign mail service is placed with the second assistant postmaster general. The compensation of special agents in the internal revenue service is limited to $6 a day, except the chief, who is to receive $8 a day. Judges of the court of claims shall prescribe a system of fees similar to that in the United States circuit courts, and shall enforce their collections against litigants unsuccessful in causes of action in the court. The governor of Dakota is also authorized, in conjunction with the presiding officers of the last legislature, to reapportion the territory, first Monday in September, 1885, or within ten days thereafter.

SENATE.—A joint resolution passed accepting from Mrs. U. S. Grant her husbands's swords medals and other articles. The bill creating an army retired list for privates and non-commissioned officers passed. Several private pension bills were passed, upon one of which was engrafted several provisions of the Mexican pension bill, one increasing $8 pensions to $12 a month. The District of Columbia appropriation bill passed.

The chair named Messrs. Hoar and Pendleton as tellers on the part of the senate in the count of the electoral vote.

Senator Miller of New York, from the committee on agriculture favorably reported the bill to provide that the agricultural department shall be an executive department under the supervision of a secretary of agriculture. The compensation of the secretary shall be the same as the secretaries of the other executive of departments. An assistant secretary of agriculture shall be appointed, at the same salary recieved by the assistant secretary of the interior. A chief clerk, at an annual salary of $2,500, shall also be appointed. The bill furthur provides for the creation of divisions of veterinary science and forestry in the department.

House—The whole day spent in discussing the river and harbor bill.

SENATE.—The bill to retire trade dollars and suspend the coinage of standard silver dollars was debated; likewise the pension bill. During the discussion the chair ruled that an amendment proposing new legislation was admissible. An appeal was taken and the chair sustained—35 to 23.

The situation with regard to the pension bill now in the senate will concur only in the appropriation; all the legislation in the matter of pension claim agents having been passed in a separate bill last week and sent to the house, where it lies on the speaker's desk, to be called up only by unanimous consent, which is likely not to be had.

In executive session the President sent the following nominations: Edward S. Curtis, Idaho, secretary of Idaho; Ellis L. Bierbower, marshal of the United States, district of Nebraska.

Confirmations—Postmaster, Thomas M. Purtell, Cumberland, Wis.; William E. Curtis, Illinois, secretary to the South American commission; receiver of public moneys, Allen W. Eaton, Oxford, Idaho.

HOUSE—The river and harbor bill was discussed for a time, and then the postoffice appropriation bill was considered.

SENATE. — The chair laid before the senate a memorial in the form of a joint resolution from the legislature of Dakota urging division of the territory and admission of its southern portion as a state. The senate passed Sherman's joint resolution providing for striking medals to commemorate the dedication of the Washington monument. The consideration of the bill to prevent the unlawful occupancy of public lands was resumed. This is the bill known as the anti-fencing bill. It passed with slight amendments. The anti-silver coinage bill was postponed until to-morrow. The consideration of the pensions appropriation bill was continued, and the senate committee's amendments concurred in.

The senate then resumed consideration of the house bill repealing the pre-emption and timber culture laws.

After some debate, Mr Dolph proposed an amendment providing that all entries heretofore made under the pre-emption laws on which final proof and payment have been made, to which there are no adverse claims and which have been sold to innocent purchasers, shall be confirmed and patented upon the presentation of satisfactory proof to the proper department officer.

Mr. Sherman thought this required careful consideration. It might operate to deprive the United States of the right to recover lands originally obtained from them by fraud.

Without a decision on the amendments the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The whole session was taken up by a discussion of the post office appropriation bill.

SENATE.—The bill for a permanent reservation for Northern Montana Indians passed. The bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber culture acts was debated. After returning to the senate chamber upon the conclusion of the presidential count in the house, a long debate ensued regarding the conclusion of Mr. Edmund's declaration of the presidential vote, viz: "Not as possessing any authority in law to declare any legal conclusion whatever.

Mr. Ingalls offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the senate does not assent to the concluding declaration of the president of the senate in the announcement of the vote for president and vice president of the United States, made in the presence of the two houses of congress this day.

Mr. Hoar offered the following: Resolved, That the senate is of the opinion that the constitution and laws have been duly executed and that no further declaration of those facts is necessary. Both were laid over.

HOUSE.—The past office bill was debated and at the conclusion of the Presidential count, a long debate ensued in regard to the announcement thereof.

The officers in the Navy are thus graded: The Admiral, the Vice-Admiral, Rear-Admirals, Commodores, Captains, Commanders, Lieutenant Seniors, Lieuteeant Juniors, Ensign Seniors, Ensign Juniors, Naval Cadets. The offices of Admiral and Vice-Admiral were created for the present incumbent and expire at their decease.

IN western Nevada prospectors pile up vast quantities of snow on the mountains and cover it with brush, in order to provide a water supply for summer use.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE.—The committee on elections reported in favor of Hugh J. Byrne retaining his seat, and the report was adopted. Indefinitely postponed: Changing time of holding county commissioners meetings; bill amending road law; providing for conditional pardons. Bills were introduced: To protect dairymen; to regulate probate court publications; declaring dogs personal property; for the adjustment of claims of W. H. Dike; so legalize certain mortgage foreclosures; defining the duties of the state prison chaplain; changing boundaries of Cass and Crow Wing counties; amending statutes relating to forcible entry and detainer; increasing the salary of the superintendent of the state fruit farm; to secure prompt decisions by district judges; for conveyances of real estate in cases of insanity; appropriating $7,000 for a Grand Army camp; a high license bill. The railroad bill was made the special order for 11 a. m. Tuesday.

SENATE—Bills were introduced to provide for relief of settlers on state lands; to secure a better system of schools throughout the state, and to make trespass on state timber lands a felony. House bills passed authorizing Minneapolis to issue $80,000 bonds for schools; also restricting educational tax in Minneapolis to four mills. Senate bills passed for locating third hospital for the insane; preventing sale of obscene literature; providing for storage and disposal of unclaimed baggage. The public examiner bill was indefinitely postponed, and the St. Paul extension bill recommended to pass in committee of the whole; also the bill for the creation of a Thirteenth judicial district, taken from the Sixth district.

The bill for township organization, introduced by Senator Waite, makes the township the district, under a board of directors composed of the clerks, one elected by each subdistrict. This board has power to change subdistrict boundaries, to locate school houses, purchase sites and furniture, and hire teachers. The taxes are voted at the annual town meeting, upon estimates made by the board. Provision is made for the distribution of taxes in case of joint districts. The adoption of this system is optional. Upon petition of ten electors the town clerk shall give notice that the question of a township school goverment will be submitted at the ensuing town meeting. This bill was drawn at the request of a joint meeting of the committee of senate and house on education, by the superintendent of public instruction and the attorney general. The benefits of the town organization are stated as follows:

To secure in each town schools adapted to the special wants of communities.

To end disputes about district boundaries.

To dispense with a large number of officers.

To provide for each child going to that school which is most convenient and beneficial to him.

To diminish aggregate expenses of scools and to establish a uniform rate of taxation for the town.

To improve school houses, secure better teachers and establish town libraries.

To provide for township high schools.

This system has been adopted by most of the leading states of the North—among them Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and California.

HOUSE.—Not in session.

SENATE—Not in session.

HOUSE—Bills were indefinitely postponed providing that the superintendent of public instruction shall be appointed; one of the two bills for a state high school. Bills were introduced: Fixing the salary of the attorney general at $3,500; amending statutes relating to offenses against the public peace; requiring school district treasurers to deposit their funds in banks; amending statutes relating to mechanics' liens; authorizing the building of bridges across the Mississippi at Grand Rapids and Aitkin; appropriating $2,000 for the support of the state library; for the pardon of George Lautenschlager, Sophia Rapp and Frank Rapp. Adjourned until 10 a. m.

The blockade on some of the roads prevented the arrival of many of the members of the house, the speaker included, and the session was short and uneventful.

Mr. Lee's bill proposing to amend the school law provides that school district treasurers shall deposit their funds in some bank, after first having advertised that the funds will be placed in the bank which may be deemed reliable, and shall offer the highest rate of interest for the same.

SENATE—Bills were introduced appropriating $2,000 per annum for the Southern Minnesota Agricultural association; to provide for uniform rules of practice in probate courts; appropriating $40,000 for deficiency in state's prison appropriation; amending the charter of the Mississippi & Rum River Boom company; to allow railroad companies outside the state to become domestic corporations. A large number of local bills were passed under suspension of the rules. In the afternoon bills were passed; taxing railroad land, titles to which has passed, providing for change of county seats; extending the limits of St. Paul.

Upon reports of the proper committees, the following bills were indefinitely postponed: To prevent county attorneys from appearing in civil actions; amending the statutes in regard to appearances in justices' courts; amending the statutes relating to time of commencing actions in civil cases; also amending the laws as to depositions.

Senator Peck has introduced a bill by which outside railroad companies extending their lines into the state may become domestic corporations. They are to file diagrams of their entire line with the secretary of state, and must engage not to remove suits into the United States courts.

Senator Wilson's bill to tax railroad lands the title to which has passed came to a vote after many postponements. The roll call was taken, amid an almost solemn silence, and resulted as follows:

Yeas, 32; nays, 10. Senators not voting: Ackerman, Langdon, Lawrence, Peterson and Van Hoesen. Those voting nay were Senators Billson, Buckman, Castle, Clement, Crosby, Gilfillan, C. D., Gilfillan, J. B., Morrison, Sergeant, Waite.

HOUSE.—Remonstrances were received from citizens of Winona and Stillwater against the passage of the railroad bill in its present shape and against an appropriation for the Duluth harbor until the canal had been bridged. Bills were indefinitely postponed amending statutes relating to costs, and Senator Wilson's bill for a constitutional amendment inhibiting towns, cities, etc., from issuing bonds in aid of railroads. Bills were introduced declaring calabooses legal jails; requiring the attorney general to defend persons holding lands under the homestead laws. The house went into committee of the whole, and spent the day in the discussion of the railroad bill.

The debate brought out but a single fact clearly—that it is the purpose upon the part of the friends of the bill to pass it without material amendment, and on this subject there is evidently a well arranged programme. All amendments were noted down, though some may possibly be allowed before the final vote.

SENATE—Bills introduced: Authorizing Freeborn county to levy tax to build court house (passed under suspension); to provide for service and collection of judgments against municipalities which have no officers; fixing measure of damages in cases of loss by fire; relating to warehouses and shipments of grain (railroad committee substitute bill); made special order for Friday at 3 p. m). House bills were passed, amending charter of Northfield; allowing mortgagors to bid at chattel mortgage sales. Senate bills passed: Continuing the laws relating to tree planting; creating the Thirteenth judicial district. In the afternoon bills were introduced providing for a penal code for the state (the New York code) and for boomage rates and privileges on the upper Mississippi and Rum rivers.

Judge Wilson has introduced the following bill, which he entitles "An act relating to the insurance of real property and the measure of damages in case of the [illegible] thereof." The bill reads:

Whenever any policy of insurance shall be written to insure real property and the property insured shall be wholly destroyed without criminal fault on the part of the insured or his assigns, the amount of the insurance written in such policy shall be taken conclusively to be the value of the property when insured and the true amount of loss and measure of damages when destroyed.

The judiciary committee has introduced in the senate the largest bill, probably, ever laid before that body. It is the penal code bill, of which the principal features have been given, as far as could be in the limits of newspaper space, in the PIONEER PRESS. It occupies 113 pages of the usual size of printed bills, and is, practically, a reprint of the New York code. Secretary Jones did not read it all.

Senator Pillsbury has provided a bill giving the attorney general $500 to prepare and perfect an appeal to the supreme court from the district court of Hennepin county, in the notable case recently decided by Judge Young adversely to the state and affecting the taxation of railroad lands.

HOUSE—Resolutions were offered for congressional action to counteract the interdiction of American products by European countries. The Wilson bond bill was recalled from indefinite postponement. Bills were introduced, amending statutes relating to county surveyors; limiting the hours that locomotive engineers and firemen may be employed; amending the statutes relating to protection of life; amending statutes relating to boards of trade; amending statutes relating to actions to acquire title; amending statutes relating to publication of lis pendens; amending statutes relating to repression of depositions for the reimbursement of county for taxes on railroad lands from the 2 per cent tax on the gross earnings; giving right of way to railroads over state lands; amending statutes relating to the sale of personal property; to prevent the destruction or injury of bridges by traction engines; a general law for the removal of county seats; amending the school law; providing for the extension of time for redemption in certain cases; to license roller rinks.

Nearly all day was spent in discussing the house railroad bill. The sections were read one by one and adopted, the deliberation having resulted in the making of no material amendments, and the committee rose and reported in favor of the bill being engrossed for its third reading.

It was obvious from the first that it was the purpose to pass the bill without amendment, and no secret was made of the fact that this was in pursuance of an agreement arrived at by the friends of the measure, forty-five of whom, it is understood, signed an agreement to see the bill through in its entirety, while fifteen or sixteen more agreed to stand by the measure. The bill will probably...

Contested elections are expensive. Mr. Byrne, the Le Sueur county member, who was found to be entitled to his seat, has a bill in for $1,151 for the expenses in his case.

GORDON'S FATE SETTLED.

The Brave Commander Was Stabbed to Death in Khartoum Before the Capture of the City

The Entire Garrison Slaughtered, Men, Women and Children, and Almost Unparalleled Atrocities Committed.

Col. Wilson and Party Rescued from Their Perilous Position—The Proposed Advance from Suakim.

Gen. Gordon Dead.

LONDON, Special Cable, Feb. 10.—A report has reached here professing to throw light on the fate of Gordon. An Arab messenger has reached Korti who says that Gordon was among the first to fall; in fact, that his death was the signal for the revolt which led to the capture of the city. A great tumult arose in the city and Gordon went out impulsively to learn its nature. As he was leaving the government house, the report says, he was suddenly set upon from behind and stabbed to death before he could defend himself. A dreadful massacre followed. Every Christian was hunted down and slaughtered. The most frightful enormities were committed. Neither sex nor age saved the unfortunates from death amid terrible sufferings. The treachery of the pashas is confirmed. They feared, it appears, that with Gordon alive they would never induce the garrison to submit. Once he had fallen the gates were opened to the enemy and the government house given to the flames. Then the Arab besiegers poured in in great hordes. Many of the survivors of the army of Hicks Pasha were in their ranks. They brought with them great stores of ammunition and many guns, which they have mounted on the fortifications. Sir Charles Wilson reports that the city will require a long siege by a large army before it can be taken. To hurl the handful commanded by Lord Wolseley against it would be madness. All the London papers appear in black borders. The report is given out as official. A great popular uprising in favor of a war of extermination is expected as a result of the news.

COL. WILSON SAVED.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A dispatch from Korti, dated Feb. 9, says: Lord Beresford has returned in safety from Gubat, bringing with him Col. Wilson and party, who were stranded on an island some distance up the Nile while returning from Khartoum. Some difficulty was experienced in fetching away the stranded party. The rebels on the river banks kept up a constant firing, and shortly after the party embarked a bullet from a rebel's rifle pierced the boiler of the steamer. It was necessary to anchor under fire and make repairs. The British fire, however, took effect, and the rebels were repulsed. Immediately after reaching Gubat, Col. Wilson started for Korti, where he has now arrived, to report in person to Lord Wolseley the details of his reconnoisance at Khartoum. Lord Wolseley telegraphs further particulars of Beresford's rescue of Col. Wilson. When the steamer had gone down the river about three miles, a battery of the enemy, on the left bank, opened fire upon it. The steamer returned the fire, which was kept up while the steamer anchored for repairs. Meanwhile Col. Wilson with a small party took four guns and landed on the right bank. The party marched down the river till directly opposite the battery, and then put the guns in position and opened fire. Much assistance was thus rendered Lord Charles in keeping the fire of the enemy down. At sunset Col. Wilson and party marched on three miles further down the river, and halted for the night. They were there joined by Lord Charles the following morning. The steamer meanwhile had another engagement with a rebel battery, but succeeded in passing it without serious harm. Col. Wilson and party were again taken on board, and the steamer proceeded to Gubat without further difficulty." During the passage from the island to Gubat one man was killed and seven injured. Of the injured four were natives, scalded in the engine room. Lord Wolseley concludes his dispatch with these words:

I cannot speak too highly of the pluck of Lord Charles Beresford and party. Col. Wilson's men likewise behaved admirably and with the usual determination of Englishmen.

GEN. GORDON DEAD.

A dispatch from Korti says: "Colonels Wilson and Wortley, with the expedition to Khartoum, arrived to-day. They made the journey from Gubat in four days. They bring news of Gen. Gordon's death. One of the pashas among Gen. Gordon's forces marched the garrison to the side of the town nearest Omdurman, saying a rebel attack was expected at that point. Meantime, another traitorous pasha opened the gates at the other end and allowed the Mahdi's troops to enter, and they easily captured the town. Gen. Gordon was stabbed while leaving the government house." The war office has ordered uniforms and accouterments for 10,000 reserves Gen. Wolseley asks that the advance from Suakim be made within a month. He sees no necessity for waiting until autumn or for the construction of a railroad across the desert from Suakim to Berber. Gen. Stephenson, Gen. Dormer, and others of the military council at Cairo, however, oppose the dispatch of an expedition from Suakim in so short a time, on the ground that it cannot be made in readiness to start before April. They say the march to Berber will take a month and be a severe test of the endurance of the men, who will suffer from intense heat and want of water. Isolated detachments will be exposed to attacks by Osman Digna. If, however, Gen. Wolseley declares an early advance to Berber necessary for the safety of the Nile expedition, the Cairo authorities will withdraw their opposition.

DETAILS OF GORDON'S DEATH.

The following additional details of the killing of Gen. Gordon and the fall of Khartoum are at hand: On the day of the capture, which is variously stated as the 26th and 27th of January, Gen. Gordon's attention was attracted by a great tumult on the streets He left the so-called palace, or government building, in which he had made his headquarters, to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. Just as he reached the street, he was stabbed in the back and fell dead. The tumult was caused by the Mahdi's troops, who had gained access to the interior of the town through treachery, and who were soon in complete possession of the place, including the citadel. A fearful massacre of the garrison followed. The scenes of slaughter are described as surpassing the Bulgarian atrocities, and rivaling the worst horrors of the Sepoy mutiny. Panic-stricken Egyptians were captured in their flight and put to death with most fiendish tortures—some were transfixed with spears and left to bleed to death. Most of the victims were mutilated in the most horrible manner.

EYES WERE GOUGED OUT,

noses slit, and tongues torn out by the roots. In many cases mutilated parts of victims' bodies were thrust in their mouths while they were still living. The massacre included many non-combatants, and Egyptian women were subjected to the most shameful indignities. More than a hundred women and young girls were given over to the Mahdi's followers to be used as slaves. After the slaughter Many Arabs were seen rushing about the streets with heads of Egyptians impaled upon spears. The next night was spent in saturnatra of blood and debauchery. Since the capture of Khartoum, the Mahdi has repaired the fortifications and made the place well nigh impregnable. He has made it his permanent headquarters, and is said to have an abundance of guns, small arms and ammunition. Both Col. Wilson's steamers were wrecked owing to the treachery of the pilots, who will be court-martialed.

WOLSELEY'S OPEN DISCONTENT.

London cable of the 9th: To-day's cabinet council lasted four hours, and was one of the stormiest sessions that have been held since Gladstone's return to power. After the formal meeting of the ministers in Downing street there was an excited discussion at the war office between Lord Hartington and the chiefs of the administrative departments. The officers were in favor of urgent measures, but the secretary for war insisted upon the necessity for caution. The ministers are sadly worried by Gen. Wolseley's open expressions of discontent. He has complained very frankly of the ambiguous character of the orders he has received from London, and some of his dispatches which have been made public are not couched in respectful terms. The government appears, however, to have at last decided upon a definite policy, and it is believed that its present determination is based upon warnings received from Sir Evelyn Baring, the fiscal agent of England in Egypt. Sir Evelyn has notified the government in very positive language that a continuance of the Mahdi's triumphs in the Soudan will not only be subversive of English prestige in Egypt, but will be fatal to English men and women in all Mohammedan countries. The London World says:

There are hopes not altogether illusionary that Gen Gordon has made good his escape and gone up the river. Why not? He had eleven steamers originally, and he may have had the foresight to keep his line of retreat open along the Nile. It was his avowed intention some time back to withdraw to the equator if hard pressed, and it is well known that the river is navigable by steamers as high as Gondokoroo.

Gen. Wolseley has requested the recall of all the special correspondents of the London newspapers on account of the scarcity of rations. This is in accord with Gen. Wolseley's frequent expressions of dislike to reporters, but indicates a more desperate condition of affairs than has been hitherto reported.

Sir Charles Beresford and party were ten hours under fire before they were able to rescue Col. Wilson. The enemy used rifles from behind entrenchments. The fire from the enemy's cannon was effective. In addition to a hole made in the boiler, a shell burst on the steamer. The British fire was most effective, silencing the rebel guns and forcing the men to seek shelter. A regular postal service has been formed between Korti and Gubat. The West Kent regiment has left Korti for Gubat. The storming of Metemneh by the British is expected. A Korti dispatch says that Gubat is strongly fortified to resist a possible siege. A fort has been constructed, triangular in shape, with deep ditches in front. Brushwood and wire work outside will impede the enemy in the event of an attack.

THE MAHDI'S LETTER.

The letter recently sent by the Mahdi to English officers on Col. Wilson's steamer, contained a postscript saying it was the Mahdi's first and last letter to the English, and that unless they submitted he would kill all the Kaffir dogs. The bearer of the letter, a dervish, urged the Egyptians on the steamer to join the Mahdi's army, saying that God had sent the Mahdi to convert the world, and the Mahdi intended to march straight to the steamboat. On the day after the steamer stranded (Sunday) the Mahdi's emir landed on the island and urged the British to surrender. Sunday evening Hamid Bey, two skippers and seventeen natives deserted the steamer. The steamer Sofia, with Lord Charles Beresford on board, arrived on Tuesday. During the engagement with the enemy the Sofia's boiler was struck by a shell and a great explosion occurred, followed by the rush and roar of steam. After a temporary patch had been fixed on the boiler, the Sofia passed the enemy's works under a heavy fire, towing a nuggar containing Col. Wilson's baggage. The nuggar grounded 600 yards below the fort. The night was spent in trying to float her. Perfect silence was maintained on board the steamer, which led the Arabs to believe she had been abandoned, and they stopped firing and commenced beating drums. Just before daybreak the enemy saw sparks emerging from the funnel of the steamer, and they at once began to yell in the fiercest manner and opened a heavy fire on the vessel. The steamer replied effectively, and soon passed out of range. It is estimated that the enemy numbered 4,000. They had three Krupp guns. Col. Wilson's loss on the island was two killed and twenty wounded of the Egyptian troops, and four wounded of the British. The Soudanese allies fought well until they heard of the fall of Khartoum, when they became demoralized. The Mahdi caused the massacre of all of Gordon's men, together with their wives and children. Gen. Gordon was killed on the morning of the 27th. The garrison at Gubat is exasperated over the news of the massacre. The Daily News appears in mourning for Gen. Gordon, and publishes the following from Gakdul:

Natives who reached here from Khartoum say Gen. Gordon was killed while in the act of leaving his house to rally the faithful troops. The latter were cut down to a man, and for hours the best part of the town was a scene of merciless slaughter, not even women and children being spared. All notables were killed except the treacherous pashas and their followers.

Gen. Earle's advance from Birti to Berber commenced yesterday. Gen. Wolseley, with the British forces, started from Korti last evening to cross the desert to Gubat. Only portions of two regiments remain at Korti.

The Bombay correspondent of the Times reports that an Indian brigade has been definitely ordered to Suakim. It will consist of 2,100 infantry and 500 cavalrymen. The morning papers have columns bordered with black, as a token of the grief which is universally felt over Gordon's fate. Some papers confine the mourning emblems to the editorial pages, but in most of them column rules are reversed on all the pages. The News says:

The age of chivalry is revived again in Gordon's history, and the whole world thrills with passionate grief at this Christian warrior's death.

The Standard alone refuses to believe that Gordon is dead, and clings to the shadow of hope that he may be a prisoner or may have escaped south.

ROME, Feb. 10.—The Italian expedition recently landed at Massowah has been ordered to aid the English operations in the Soudan by marching into the interior and relieving the garrisons at Kassala and Sennaar. The movement if successfully accomplished will open a line of communication to the coast and to Khartoum parallel with the route from Suakim to Berber.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Lord Wolseley telegraphs the war office to-day from Korti as follows:

The advance guard of Gen. Earle's column, consisting of a squadron of cavalry under command of Col. Butler, surprised a large body of the Meehassir tribe under Wadgam, the murderer of Col. Stewart, encamped at Shakoah Wells. The cavalry charged the encampment and the enemy fled in every direction, leaving behind them thirty killed and a large number of camels, cattle and many Remington rifles. Col. Butler captured six prisoners.

Great activity prevails in Chathan, Woolwich and Aldershot, preparations for sending reinforcements to Egypt being rapidly pushed. The Twentieth Hussars and the Third battalion of the Rifle brigade are now at Aldershot. The battalion of Scott's fusiliers, a battalion of Coldstream Guards, and a squadron of the Fifth Lancers, have been ordered to proceed at once to Suakim.

ITALY'S PART.

VIENNA, Feb. 10.—It is understood that Italy is contented to occupy Cairo, Alexandria, Suez and a portion of Ismaila, so as to enable the troops of Egypt to proceed at once to the frontier.

EGYPTIAN FINANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Waddington, French ambassador, has presented to Earl Granville amended counter proposals of France regarding Egyptian affairs. The proposals embody increased demands on the part of France. They insist that an international commission be appointed to investigate the finances of Egypt, and that an intenational conference be called to meet at Cairo to neutralize the Suez canal. Advices from Paris say the modifications of the French proposals were made in such a manner as would, as far as possible, avoid wounding the *amour propre* of the English.

MASSOWAH, Feb. 5.—A great battle was fought in the Gallabal country with a large force of Baggara rebels detached from Senaar. After a severe struggle the Baggaras were utterly routed, losing 6,000 men and four emirs, one of whom was a nephew of the Mahdi.

Advices from Gubat, dated Feb. 1, give gloomy statements about the condition of Stewart's forces. These men have been placed on three-quarters rations. These have been once supplemented with beans and fresh meat. The camels have had plenty of forage. Shendy, on the opposite bank of Nile, and Metemneh, three miles from Gubat, are occasionally shelled by a steamer. The troops are busily employed in clearing the ground in front of the camp and in detached work at the adjoining villages. The main earthwork erected for the protection of the camp from the river front has already been greatly strengthened. It was calculated that they would be completed that night. Several men wounded in the desert battle have died in camp since the arrival of the army at Gubat. The others are doivg well. The remainder of the Royal artillery and naval brigade, with ten guns, including one Gardner, have arrived. The convoy has sent back to Gakdul wells for more stores, and have taken forty of the wounded along. Nearly every night the pickets exchange shots with unfriendly Arabs. A second dispatch received from Stewart's camp, at Gubat, states that Col. Wilson had on the island where he was stranded 250 refugees whom he found along the banks of the Nile near Khartoum. A dispatch to-day from Wolseley's headquarters states that couriers, accompanied by an escort, now on their way across the Bayuda desert, are expected to arrive at Korti to-night. The couriers are conveying reports of Lord Beresford's attempts to rescue Col. Wilson and party from the island in the Nile, where they have been hemned in by hostile Arabs.

Isabella Shaken Up.

From Mr. Labouchere's Truth (London).

Queen Isabella was rudely shaken by the repeated shocks of earthquake at Seville, but not seriously hurt. She had a narrow escape of being in the sauve qui peut in the theatre, where she was to have witnessed an Italian opera. But the unexpected arrival of a welcome visitor kept her at home. She was taking a cup of tea, and laughing at the solemn talk of her parrot, when the first oscillation took place The bird fell down fainting from its perch, just as might a young lady. Isabella's arm-chair toppled over, and the cup was flung from her hand. A member of her household writes that she was not alarmed until some time after the shock, when there was a nervous reaction. When she felt the earthquake she cried out: "Why, if I were not in my own house, I should fancy we were in a sinking ship." A second shock at midnight, and a third at dawn, rather upset her. Her ears were assailed by the cries of the people in the streets. She telegraphed to the King to send money at once for distribution among the great sufferers, and has placed the Palais de Castille at the disposal of a Spanish committee, which will give a fete there for the benefit of the victims of the earthquakes in Southern Spain. It is also proposed to get up in the ex-Queen's Paris residence an exhibition of lace, jewels, fans, art prayer-books and objets de piete belonging to the Spanish Royal family. A show of this kind would be all profit.

It is generally believed that Roswell Miller will be the general manager of the St. Paul road.

The Rev. Isadore J. Boudreaux, S. J., a disguished priest of the society of Jesuits, died at Chicago recently.

Illinois spent $40,000,000 for liquors last year. She must have been pretty drunk most of the time.

The destruction by fire of the plate and bar mill of the Nashua, N. H., Iron and Steel Company, entailed a loss of about $100,000.

There are at present three members of the British house of commons who have sat for a period of fifty consecutive years and over.

Another victim of the Creston (Iowa) disaster died recently, Mrs. H. Day of Burlington, making seven. All the remaining 24 will probably recover.

William Oliver aud Bessie Roberts, two yonng people of Philadelphia, accused of stealing jewelry, having been convicted, expressed a desire to marry, joined hands and were married. The judge then sentenced them to two months each in the house of correction.

The official statement of the operations of the Milwaukee & St. Paul for the year ended Dec. 31, 1884, is given below, in comparison with the operations of 1883. The statement shows the earnings are equivalent to the interest, 7 per cent dividends and a surplus of $453,900.

DEATH OF S. S. MERRILL.

He Breathed His Last on Sunday Morning —Characteristics of a Man Who Rose from Brakeman to General Manager.

Sherburne S. Merrill died in Milwaukee at 12.20 last Sunday morning, aged sixty-seven years. He suffered a third paralytic stroke last Tuesday, and his death since that time has been almost hourly expected.

To the thirty thousand or more employes of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company, General Manager Merrill was commonly known as "The Old Man." The sobriquet was an indication of the character of the great manager, not of his age; for the appellation originated in a general and remarkable regard, which the term itself indicates was filial in its character. Probably no commander of troops ever wielded an equal army of men so thoroughly loyal to a single individual. In proof of this, it may be noted that strikes have been entirely unknown to the experience of the railway company which Mr. Merrill has developed from insignificant beginnings into the greatest corporation of its kind on the continent. Only those who have had personal acquaintance or often contact with Mr. Merrill can fully comprehend the degree of power which he could exercise over other men, or bodies of men, at his will. The faculty was not based upon diplomacy, for few men were more candid in any sort of negotiations; it was not the result of oratory or manners, for he was careless of speech, and abrupt at all times; it did not come from studied effort, for conscious strength of will and mind were inborn in the man. It was due wholly to his always evident determination, as indicated in the straightforward-looking gray eye, the firmly drawn lips and erect posture—he was built in straight lines—to be just to himself as well as others. Strength of purpose was always noticeable in every line of face, glance of eye and gesture of person, no matter how trivial the business at hand might be. He lacked grace or dignity, but made up for it tenfold by force of dignity. These were elements which compelled respect, but they do not wholly account for the veneration in which he was held by all of his subordinates. Back of all his mind and will power was a natural adaptibility, so to speak, to persons. In his presence the newest brakeman on the line would be relieved of all embarrassment—even if "the old man" was venting his rage at some dereliction of duty—for there was always a subtle something in the great manager's manner which seemed to say, "Stand on your own responsibility and be a man, is all I ask of you!" In other words, without the slightest tendency to familiarity, he naturally treated every man in his employ as though he considered him as good as a king if he was good enough to occupy a place or position with him. He elevated his men to his own level—for the time being, at least—instead of descending to theirs; and it made him the idol he was. Mr. Merrill's

SUCCESS IN PREVENTING "STRIKES"

has long been noted, has been striven for by other large employers, but has not been achieved. And it is equally well known that he has never been compelled to grant specified conditions when trouble has threatened. During the great railway strikes of a few years ago Mr. Merrill's management was put to the test: Early one August morning four or five hundred men marched out of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul shops in Milwaukee, gathered at their guild hall on Wisconsin street, held a secret meeting and resolved to follow the example of their Chicago brethren unless certain conditions of time or pay were changed to meet the demands of other strikers. Mr. Merrill was, of course, apprised immediately of what was going on. "Oh," said he, "the boys are all right, and will go back to work after they have appointed a committee to come and see the Old Man." Soon the committee—for of course one was appointed—waited upon the manager. A number of persons were in Mr. Merrill's office when the committee arrived, and all were requested to leave, Mr. Merrill saying: "My boys always like to see me alone at our family gatherings." The committee, composed of five men, was met at the doorway by the manager, who addressed each and every by his sirname, and invited them in with the remark: "We must hurry through this meeting, so that you can get back to work at 1 o'clock," implying, of course, that a strike was not among the possibilities. In about ten minutes the committee came out, returned to their hall and reported that there was no use of thinking about striking, "for the Old Man wouldn't hear to it nohow."

"Does he agree to the demands of the resolution?" inquired one.

"No. He wouldn't agree to anything, only that he should expect us all to be at work when he drives up that way this afternoon."

In the discussion that followed the committee could not give any clear idea of the why or wherefore, but unanimously argued that they knew it would be best to return to work, "because the Old Man said so." And after two or three speakers had admitted that "whatever the Old Man said was best, was always true," the meeting adjourned and the men returned to work, confident that in some way Mr. Merrill would set things right, in his own good time and pleasure. This is a fair illustration of the beginning and end of all "labor troubles" between Mr. Merrill and his men.

HIS RELATIONS WITH NEWSPAPER MEN.

It required time, a reputation for accuracy and a favorable reputation generally on the part of a newspaper man, before much progress could be made toward the good graces of Mr. Merrill. When John C. Gault was his assistant the interviewer was invariably turned over to that gentleman's genial capacity for talking long and familarly without letting any news escape. Later B. G. Lennox, who has long been a sort of good right hand to the great manager, has pretty effectually barred the way between Merrill and reportorial inquisition. But when it did happen that Mr. Merrill was favorably disposed toward a particular reporter, he would take a good deal of personal pleasure in affording that individual opportunities for "scoops," being one of the few human beings who have existed outside the pale of journalism and yet have been able to comprehend the importance of first place in the race for news. Generally, he was considered by newspaper men about as hard to corner as Ben Butler or Vanderbilt. However, Mr. Merrill fully appreciated the power of the press, and when he had news to give out which related to the concerns of his company he was painstaking in giving the information to reporters, that even slightest errors in statement might be avoided. At such times he invariably expressed his thanks to the reporter, seeming to appreciate that his company was the debtor, a conclusion that many railway magnates always fail to arrive at.

J. B. Olcott expresses the opinion that going hungry to bed is poor business for a dyspeptic if he can command fresh air in a sleeping room, by himself, and can get the food that always satisfies his reasanable appetite. That ought to make a man sleep as all animals sleep when they are well fed.

Wealth in Banana Culture.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Honduras is rapidly assuming importance among the larger countries in Central America. It has increased 50 per cent. in population within the last ten years. The lands outside of the main town are being bought from the Government by citizens of the United States and by Germans. The object of these new settlers is to establish banana plantations. The soil of Central America is peculiarly adapted to the growth of this fruit, which can be raised at what seems to be a rediculous expense. The market for bananas in New York is good and the sale of them pays a profit of about 20 per cent. The purchase of these lands has netted the Government about $1,500,000 during the last year, and as it owns about 1,000,000 of acres, there is a fair prospect of its enriching itself within the ensuing five years.

Failure of National Banks.

According to the United States law on the subject, when a National bank goes into liquidation, or suspends business, it must within six months deposit with the Treasurer of the United States lawful money sufficient to redeem all its outstanding circulation. The bonds previously deposited by the bank to secure the payment of its notes shall then be reassigned to it, the bank being thus discharged of all liability for its circulating notes, which will be redeemed by the Treasurer of the United States. It is also provided, that "if any bank shall fail to make the deposit and take up its bonds for thirty days after the expiration of the time specified, the Comptroller of the currency shall have the power to sell the bonds pledged for the circulation of said bank, at public auctian in New York City, and after providing for the redemption and cancellation of said circulation and the necessary expenses of the sale, to pay over any balance remaining to the bank or its legal representatives."

Effects of Tobacco on Youth.

Dr. G. Decaisne has made special observations of the effects tobacco in thirty-eight youths, from 9 to 15 years old, who were addicted to smoking. With twenty-two of the boys there was a distinct disturbance of the circulation, with palpitation of the heart, deficiencies of digestion, sluggishness of the intellect and a craving for alcoholic stimulants; in thirteen instances the pulse was intermittent. Analysis of the blood showed in eight cases a notable falling off in the normal number of red corpuscles. Twelve boys suffered frequently from bleeding of the nose. Ten complained of agitated sleep and constant night mare. Four boys had ulcerated mouths, and one of them contracted consumption—the effect, Dr. Lecaisne believed, of the great deterioration of the blood, produced by the prolonged and excessive use of tobacco. The younger children showed the more marked symptoms, and the better-fed children were those who suffered least. Eleven of the boys had smoked for six months, eight for one year and sixteen more than two years. Out of eleven who were induced to cease smoking, six were completely restored to normal health after six months, while the others continued to suffer slightly for a year.—Scientific Monthly.

Arrived in Chicago one recent day 1,422 railway cars loaded with live hogs. The Prairie Farmer figures that this would have made a continuous train eleven and one-third miles long. The animals would have covered completely more than twenty-one acres of land and stretched in continuous line seventy miles.

EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER.

Widespread Commotion Caused by that Remarkable Statement of a Physician.

The story published in these columns recently, from the Rochester, N. Y., Democrat, created a great deal of comment here as it has elsewhere. Apparently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well-known not only in Rochester but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper, a few days ago which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion at his residence on Andrews street, when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. I was brought so low by neglecting the first and most simple symptons. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches: felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious. The medical profession have been treating symptons instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. The symptons I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of kidney disease more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments.

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it Doctor?

"Precisely. Thousands of diseases are torturing people to-day, which in reality are Bright's disease in some of its many forms. It is a hydraheaded monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also."

Mr. Warner was visited at his establishment on North St. Paul street. At first he was inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information desired was about Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly and he spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease had increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that from '70 to '80, its growth was over 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off: Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Bishop Haven, Folger, Colfax and others. Nearly every week the papers record the death of some prominent man from this scourge. Recently, however, the increase has been checked and I attribute this to the general use of my remedy."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it, Mr. Warner?"

"A prominent professor in a New Orleans Medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys.' And in less than a year he was dead. The slightest indication of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful, is it not?"

"No more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured."

"I know it can. I known it from my own and the experience of thousands of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'There goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proved true if I had not providentially used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure."

Dr. S. A. Lattimore, although busily engaged upon some matters connected with the State Board of Health, of which he is one of the analysts, courteously answered the questions that were propounded him:

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"The presence of albumen and tube casts in great abundance."

"And what did the symptoms indicate?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir. I did not think it possible."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"Yes. I have chemically analyzed it and find it pure and harmless."

We publish the foregoing statements in view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The doctor was cured four years ago and is well and attending to his professional duties to-day. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question and the statement they make, cannot for a moment be doubted. Dr. Henion's experience shows that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, and that it can be cured.

The French in a Bad Way.

C. W. Woolley's Letter to Cincinnati Gazette.

The alleged beauty of the Parisian woman is a "d—d barren ideality." She dresses well, has small feet and hands, high cheek bones and "lantern jaws," but cannot compare within the realm of beauty with her sex in Cincinnati or New York, nor even with the pretty Quaker girls of Philadelphia. Paris itself is the handsomest city in the world, but with an exterior that (like the froth upon the liquid of intoxication) covers all of the vices of sin. It makes commerce of woman, desecrates churches, scouts the Sabbath, derides the good, elevates the bad, and in its degradation pays the penalty of the curse which God puts upon all who deny him. With 700,000 dethroned women and 1,000,000 of bad men within its walls, how can it be other than it is? And if you find among the latter, as is the case, 200,000 Socialists, 300,000 hungry mouths and a government sustained only by force, and corrupt in all branches, the situation becomes more plain. Its cooks have degenerated, its hotels have become either brothels or dens of extortion, and the people in their entirety an aggregation of liars. Their surplus earnings are being expended and as the expenditure of the last franc approaches debauchment becomes more and more the idol of their worship. The Latin race is doomed, but the first to go into the Mediterranean is the French.

The city is full of adventurers who claim to be professionals, journalists, and all sorts of people from all parts of the country, who imagine that they ought to have free admission to the theatres, though they can in no way reciprocate or benefit the managers. One of these tackled Bolossy Kiralfy for a pass to the St. Charles Theatre the other night. Bolossy can smell a deadhead a mile away, and is always prepared. After hearing the request he said: "That is all right; that is all right; you must see my brother Imre." "Thank you, thank you," said the pass fiend, moving about to find the other Kiralfy. After awhile he came back, looking unhappy, and asked: "Where is Mr. Imre?" "That is all right; that is all right," said Bolossy, "my brother Imre is in New York; but he will see you when he comes."—New Orleans Picayune.

A divorce case involving a former member of the clergy, who has enjoyed more or less notoriety was commenced in the district court of Minneapolis. The Rev. Edward S. Bowdish has sued for divorce from Mary Bowdish on the ground of desertion. Mr. and Mrs. Bowdish were married in Minneapolis, in December, 1881. In January, 1882, the plaintiff alleges that, without any fault on his part, Mrs. Bowdish deserted him, and has since refused to live with him; that he furnished her a good home, and in all things conducted himself toward her as a loving husband should, and requested her to live with him as his wife, but she has persistently refused and neglected to do so.

George E. Lemon, pension attorney of Washington, was before the house committee on payment of pensions, bounty and bankruptcy, and in answer to inquiries of members, said he paid Col. Ingersol $2,500, and Judge Wilson $1,000 to secure the passage of the law enacted at the last session of congrass relative to increase of attorneys' fees in pension cases.

A Clear Voice.

Mr. Charles T. Krebs, 737 Madison avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, well known in banking circles, certifies to the excellence of the Red Star Cough Cure. A few drops speedily cured his niece of severe hoarsness and sore throat. It is pleasant to take. No one can be poisoned by this remedy, which is free from opium, morphia and other dangerous drugs.

Minister West of Great Britain was asked what he thought of the shooting of O'Donovan Rossa, and in raply said: "I deeply regret the shooting of that man, because it makes it appear as if the party of law and order were resorting to the same means as the dynamiters and were pursuing a system of retaliation, than which nothing is more dangerous. Of course, it would be suspecting England of being a fool to imagine it instigated the attack on Rossa."

The agricultural college at Amherst got a $30,000 scorching.

J. A. Worman's residence, Minneapolis, was burned at a loss of $18,000.

HEART DISEASE will yield to the use of DR. GRAVES' HEART REGULATOR, thirty years has proved it a specific in all forms of Heart Disease. Free pamphlet of F. E. Ingalls, Cambridge, Mass. $1.00 per bottle.

COUGHS and HOARSENESS.—The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes.

RED STAR

20 TRADE RED STAR MARK

COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.

A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE

For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. *Parties unable to induce their dealer to promptly get it for them will receive two bottles, Express charges paid, by sending one dollar to*

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY, Sole Owners and Manufacturers, Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

A Good Family Remedy

STRICTLY PURE.

Harmless to the Most Delicate

WORLD ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM RENOWN

THE REMEDY FOR CURING

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.

NEW EVIDENCE.

Read the following:

ADDISON, PA., April 7, 1883.

I took a violent cold and it settled on my lungs, so much so, that at times I spit blood. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM was recommended to me as a good remedy. I took it, and am now sound and well. Yours respectfully, A. J. HILEMAN.

ADDISON, PA., April, 1883.

A. J. COLBOM, Esq., Editor of the Somerset Herald, writes: I can recommend ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM as being the best remedy for Colds and Coughs I ever used.

ASTORIA, ILLS., April, 6, 1883.

Gentlemen:—I can cheerfully say your ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which I have sold for the past fifteen years, sells better than any cough remedy, and gives general satisfaction. 'Tis frequently recommended by the medical profession here. Yours Truly, H. C. MOONEY, Druggist.

LA FAYETTE, R. I., October, 12, 1884.

Gentlemen:—Allow me to say that after using three bottles of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for a bad attack of Bronchitis, I am entirely cured. I send this voluntarily, that those afflicted may be benefited. Yours respectfully, BURRILL H. DAVIS.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Limited, Proprietors. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

By the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters the haggard appearance of the countenance and sallowness of dyspeptics are supplanted by a healthier look, and as the food is assimilated, the body acquires substance. Appetite is restored, and the nervous system refreshed with much needed slumber, through the use of this medicine, which is also beneficial to persons of a rheumatic tendency, and an inestimable preventive of fever and ague. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

DO YOU KNOW

"For months I suffered with malaria and nervous dyspepsia. During the attacks I experienced severe pain, accompanied by that extreme tired and languid feeling. Could not eat or sleep. Would get up mornings with hardly life enough to move. None of the usual medicines employed in such cases had any effect upon me. From time to time I was laid up and unable to attend to any business. Finally a druggist of this city suggested

HOPS AND MALT BITTERS,

I commenced taking them, and now I am as well and hearty as any one, and cannot say too much in praise of this excellent remedy." A. J. POWELL, 16 Woodbridge St., Detroit.

If you cannot get Hops and MALT Bitters of your druggist we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price, one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed.

Do not get Hops and MALT Bitters confounded with other inferior preparations of similar name. Take nothing but Hops and MALT. None genuine unless manufactured by the

HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., Detroit, Mich

NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, St. Paul. | MERELL & RYAN, St. Paul. | LYMAN ELIEL DRUG CO., Minneapolis. | Wholesale Agents.

50 Satin Finished Embossed Cards 10c., Rolled Gold Ring, Combination Pocket Knife, 3 French Dolls with Wardrobe, and Agt's Card Outfit, 30c., 5 pks. and your choice of either, 50c., or 10 pks. and all 3 premiums $1.00. HAMDEN CARD CO., Hamden, Conn.

No liquor will hereafter be sold at Wisconsin state fairs.

Above all other earthly ills,
I hate the big, old-fashioned pills;
By slow degrees they downward wend,
And often pause, or upward tend;
With such discomfort are they fraught,
Their good effects amount to naught.
Now, Dr. Pierce prepares a pill
That just exactly fills the bill—
A Pellet, rather, that is all—
A Pleasant Purgative, and small;
Just try them as you feel their need,
You'll find that I speak truth, indeed.

The farm buildings of E. C. Sprague, near Moorhead, were burned by an incendiary.

The "old reliable"—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

George E. Hoster, the Finch jewelry pilferer, was adjudged insane and sent to St. Peter.

Hard to Believe.

It is hard to believe that a man was cured of a Kidney disease after his body was swollen as big as a barrel and he had been given up as incurable and lay at death's door. Yet such a cure was accomplished by Kidney-Wort in the person of M. M. Devereaux of Ionia, Mich., who says: "After thirteen of the best doctors in Detroit had given me up, I was cured by Kidney-Wort. I want every one to know what a boon it is.

A Janesville buyer has shipped 40,000 dozen eggs the past season.

QUANTITY AND QUALITY. In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c. at all druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp.

W. M. Capron, hardware, Stillwater, has failed.

Caution to Dairymen.

Ask for Wells, Richardson & Co's. Improved Butter Color, and take no other. Beware of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for every other one is liable to become rancid and spoil the butter into which it is put. If you cannot get it write to us at Burlington, Vt., to know where and how to get it without extra expense. Thousands of tests have been made, and they always prove it the best.

The Morning Dress.

It is said that a lady's standing in society can easily be determined by her dress at the breakfast-table; an expensive, showy costume indicating that the wearer has not yet learned the proprieties. But no one need be afraid of being called "shoddy" if her loveliness is as apparent by daylight as at the hops. Perfect beauty is never the attendant of disease; above all, of those diseases peculiar to women, and which find a ready cure in Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

Boston policemen must be numerous and popular. Their late ball netted $8,794.08.

I was afflicted with kidney disease, and suffered intensely. I was induced to try Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy, and before I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. Richmond Henshaw, Providence, R. I.

A gambling house at Helena, Mont., pays a license of $3,380.

A Bold Counterfeit.

A Bold Counterfeit or Imitation of DR. C. D WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP and GERMAN HOP BITTERS is being sold in the Northwest. Beware of the dangerous imitations. The worthless stuff is sold to Druggists at $2.50 per dozen, or about 20 cts. per bottle, and they charge you 50 cts. The Genuine WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP and GERMAN HOP BITTERS bears the name of DR. C. D. WARNER on label and wrapper and blown in bottle. Take no other.

$1.00 For 50 Cents.

Any reader of this paper who will send 50 one-cent stamps to the AMERICAN RURAL HOME, Rochester, N. Y., before March 1st, 1885, will receive that handsome paper, postage free, until January 1st, 1886. The RURAL is a large eight-page, forty column WEEKLY paper, now in its fifteenth year, and the cheapest farm journal in the world. The price is one dollar a year in advance, but the above offer of fifty cents in postage stamps will be accepted if sent in before March 1st, 1885. Send for sample copy, and see what a bargain is offered. This advertisement will not appear again.

A Literary Prize.

The Anoka Herald says: "The Sunday Pioneer Press is a paper that every resident of Minnesota can be proud of. In fact, there are not half a dozen magazines in the country equal to it in point of literary productions and ability."

The choicest literature appearing in the Sunday Pioneer Press, appears also in the weekly Pioneer Press. The "Galaxy of Genius" articles, which that paper has contracted for for the current year, is a notable feature, and is eliciting many enconiums. The weekly of Feb. 12th is promised of this series, "Turkish Affairs and English Policy" by Hobart Pasha, Admiral of the Ottaman fleet; 'Among the Buddhists in Ceylon" by Moncure D. Conway; and "Life in other Worlds" by Richard A. Proctor. These articles are all copyright matter.

Three of the murderers of Hiram Jellerson were lynched at Audubon, Iowa.

During the war, Dr. Lloyd, of Ohio, from exposure contracted consumption. He says: "I have no hesitation in saying that it was by the use of Allen's Lung Balsam that I am now alive and enjoying perfect health." Don't experiment with new and untried medicines. If you have a cough or cold, take at once Allen's Lung Balsam.

Maid of Athens.

What is the difference between this noted Lady and Carboline the great Hair Renewer? Ans.—One is Maid of Athens and the other is Made of Petroleum and both come from Grease.

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its ENTIRE NUTRITIOUS PROPERTIES. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by Druggists.

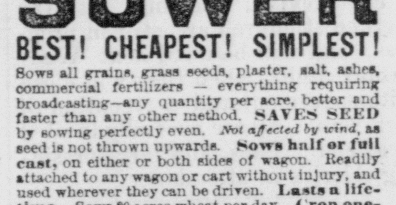
Without a Scar.

Is the way that Veterinary Carbolisalve cures Galls, Cuts and Wounds. Always brings the hair in its original color. In 50c. and 1.00 cans at Druggists or by mail. J. W. COLE & CO., Prop's, Black River Falls, Wis.

BUY SALZER'S (La Crosse, Wis.) SEEDS.

SEND To the BIG BOSTON, Minneapolis, Minn., your breast, waist and inside leg measure, with description of about what kind of suit or overcoat you need and same will be sent you, on approval, subject to examination.

STROWBRIDGE BROAD CAST



SOWER

BEST! CHEAPEST! SIMPLEST!

Sows all grains, grass seeds, plaster, salt, ashes, commercial fertilizers — everything requiring broadcasting—any quantity per acre, better and faster than any other method. SAVES SEED by sowing perfectly even. *Not affected by wind*, as seed is not thrown upwards. Sows half or full cast, on either or both sides of wagon. Readily attached to any wagon or cart without injury, and used wherever they can be driven. Lasts a lifetime. Sows 80 acres wheat per day. Crop one-fourth larger than when drilled. Only perfect Broadcaster made; most accurate agricultural implement in the world. Endorsed and recommended by Agricultural colleges and best farmers in U. S. Fully warranted—perfectly simple. Do not be put off with any other. Send at once for new free illustrated catalogue with full information and hundreds of testimonials.

C. W. DORR, Manager RACINE SEEDER CO., 258 FOURTH ST., DES MOINES, IOWA

PREPARED FERTILIZING SALT.

Send for "Salt Sayings." Write for Prices.

Car lots, on Car at Your Railway Station.

E. S. FITCH, Bay City, Mich.

Did you Suppose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.



"I owe my Restoration to Health and Beauty to the CUTICURA REMEDIES."

Testimonial of a Boston lady.

DISFIGURING Humors, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching Tortures, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and Infantile Humors cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements and thus removes the cause.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching, and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, $1.00. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

ROCKFORD WATCHES

Are unequalled in EXACTING SERVICE.



Used by the Chief Mechanician of the U. S. Coast Survey; by the Admiral commanding in the U. S. Naval Observatory, for Astronomical work; and by Locomotive Engineers, Conductors and Railway men. They are recognized as THE BEST for all uses in which close time and durability are requisites. Sold in principal cities and towns by the COMPANY'S exclusive Agents (leading jewelers,) who give a Full Warranty.

CARDS Sample Book, Premium List, Price List sent free. U. S. CARD CO., Centerbrook, Conn

BUY NORTHERN CROWN SEEDS. Catalog free. J. A. SALZER, Seed Grower, La Crosse, Wis.

CANCER A SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT. No knife! No Plaster! No pain! W. C. Payne, M. D., Marshalltown, Iowa.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

40 Hidden Name, Embossed and New Chromo Cards, name in new type, an Elegant 48 page Gilt bound Floral Autograph Album with quotations, 12 page Illustrated Premium and Price List and Agent's Canvassing Outfit, all for 15 cts. SNOW & CO., Yalesville, Conn.

RAW FURS WANTED. Ship by express in sacks to London, Leipzig & Paris Agency, A. Moore, Mgr., 283 Jackson st., St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED.—Ladies and young men in city or country wishing to earn $3 to $5 a day at their homes, no canvassing, work furnished and sent by mail any distance. For particulars address, with stamp, CRYSTALLIZED PHOTO CO., 53 West 7th st., Cincinnati, O.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

R. U. AWARE THAT Lorillard's Climax Plug bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

ANY MAN Or woman making less than $40 per week should try our easy money-making business. We offer energetic persons a splendid chance to make money. Our $4 combination free to those meaning business. Address B. H. Merrill, Chicago.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION—1878.

RUSSIAN FLAX SEED.

We have FOR SALE GENUINE RUSSIAN SEED FLAX. Experience has proven that Russian seed yields fully FIFTY PER CENT better than any other variety ever sown in this country. Sow only the genuine Russian. We guarantee ours. Write for prices. MANKATO LINSEED OIL CO., MANKATO, MINN.

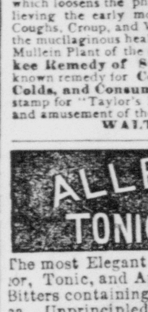
DR. LINQUIST'S



Spinal Misses' Waist, $1.75
Spinal Corset, 2.00
Spinal Nursing Corset, 2.25
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Recommended by leading physicians, delivered free anywhere in the U. S. on receipt of price. Lady Agents Wanted. Dr. Linquist's Spinal Corset Co., 412 B'way, New York.

SWEET GUM & MULLEIN



The sweet gum taken from the tree of the Southern swamps contains a stimulating expectorant principle which loosens the phlegm, and cuts the false membrane, relieving the early morning cough in Consumption, curing Coughs, Croup, and Whooping Cough. This, combined with the mucilaginous healing and flesh producing principle in the Mullein Plant of the old field, presents in Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds, and Consumption. For full information send a 2c. stamp for "Taylor's Riddle Book" for the welfare of home and amusement of the little ones. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

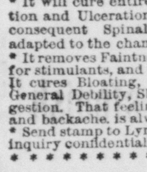
ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS

The most Elegant Blood Purifier, Liver Invigorator, Tonic, and Appetizer ever known. The first Bitters containing Iron ever advertised in America. Unprincipled persons are imitating the name; look out for frauds. See that the following signature is on every bottle and take none other: J. P. Allen, ST. PAUL, MINN. Druggist & Chemist

$10 RAILROAD WATCH

ONE OF THE BIGGEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED—A BRAND NEW 3½-OZ., OPEN FACE, HEAVY, THICK, FLAT GLASS, GOLD HINGE, PATENT DUST-PROOF COIN SILVER CASE, WITH A CUT EXPANSION BALANCE, QUICK TRAIN JEWELED ELGIN MOVEMENT. THIS WATCH IS WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT. SENT C. O. D., WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXAMINATION, TO ANY ADDRESS.

SIMON, THE PAWNBROKER, 314 Jackson and 186 East Seventh, St. Paul.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR All those painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

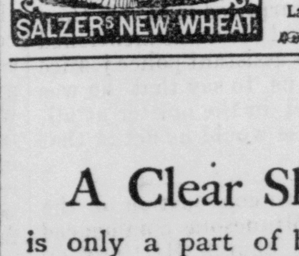
Price $1 in liquid, pill or lozenge form.

Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.

It will cure entirely all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life.

It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

Send stamp to Lynn, Mass., for pamphlet. Letters of inquiry confidentially answered. *For sale at druggists.*



BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS.

No seeds produce finer Flowers, better Vegetables, larger Crops, than our reliable Northern Grown Seeds. Don't buy worthless Seeds when for less money ours are delivered FREE BY MAIL at your door. Try them. THE FARM New tested Wheat (5 sorts), among these Saskatchewan Fife, Imperial French, etc. NEW EARLY DAKOTA WHITE OATS, POTATOES, BARLEY, ETC. SEEDS grown 800 miles north of here! Everything for farm. Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and other States will return to old time yield if our Seed grain is used. Try it.

Send for Catalogue. JOHN A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis. Catalogue free. | Plants and Roses By the 100,000. Largest Greenhouses In the West.

A Clear Skin

is only a part of beauty; but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.

CATARRH



ELY'S CREAM BALM when applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane from fresh colds, completely heals the sores and restores the senses of taste and smell.

Not a Liquid or Snuff

A few applications relieve. A thorough treatment will cure. Agreeable to use. Send for circular. 50 cents at druggists. 60 cents by mail registered. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

HAY-FEVER

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Van Wyck offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the secretary of the interior inform the senate what amounts were due the United States on Dec. 31, 1882, from the Union Pacific railroad, also what amounts have become due from that date until Dec. 31, 1884, according to the rule laid down in the decision lately made between the United States and said road in the court of claims; also whether the annual settlement was made Feb. 1, 1885, as provided in the Thurman act.

Mr Sherman offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on judiciary be directed to inquire and report to the senate as to whether legislation is required, and if so, in what regard to the appointment of courts martial and the regulation, proceedings and practice in trials before such courts in time of peace, and whether under existing laws an officer may be tried before a court martial appointed by the president in cases where the commander of the accused officer to be tried is not the accuser.

The bill passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Memphis.

The senate then took up the bill to quite the title of settlers on Des Moines river lands, but at 2 o'clock it was displaced by the bill for the redemption of trade dollars and suspension of standard dollar coinage.

Mr. Bayard strongly opposed the redemption of the trade dollar at its face value. Indeed, he objected to the word "redemption" in connection with it. Trade dollars were in the same category as silver bars. It was to him a paradox how men could ask, in the name of justice, to receive less for more, yet we were told the honor of the country was at stake. This so-called "redemption" would be a departure from the landmarks of government, passing from the real and tested to the unreal and imaginary. The great question was, can congress create values? Which of you, by taking thought, can add a cubit to his stature? Which of you, which majority of you, by passing laws from now till doomsday, can create a value? Could we create values by congressional fiat? Could congress say "Let value be," and value would be? Congress had already tried it. With 2,000,000 men in the field congress had issued notes bearing their value stamped upon them, yet it had been unable to keep those notes at half their face value. This was

NOT A PARTY QUESTION.

He advocated the suspension of the silver coinage act. The laws of business should be recognized. Those who would suffer most by silver mono-metalism were laborers, those who could not bide their time. An apprehension existed in the business community of evils stated by Secretary McCulloch as likely to follow any approach to mono-metalism on the basis of silver. There were laws of commerce that could not be set aside at the behest of legislators. To be sure, the supreme court had said congress could destroy every pecuniary obligation expressed in lawful money of the United States. Mr. Bayard did not wish to comment further upon that most remarkable and startling decision, but there was one thing congress and the supreme court and all the armies that could be raised could not do, and that was to create or maintain a value against the belief of the person to whom tendered. Bayard believed that all currency necessary for the United States at the present time was here.

The house made very little headway to-day with the enormous mass of business that is being crowded into its last days. An hour was spent in wrangling over the rules. It is recorded that the house actually passed three bills. The latter part of the session was occupied in discussing the interminable river and harbor bill. The warmest personal tilt in the history of this congress took place to-day between Reed of Maine and Hiscock of New York on the one side, and Breckenridge of Arkansas and Hunt of Louisana on the other.

In the House the 5th the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill reported to the house to-day recommends an appropriation of $21,213,701, which is $1,088,468 less than the estimates and $272,902 less than the appropriation for the present fiscal year. The bill reduces the salaries of 150 special examiners in the pension bureau, provided for at the last session, from $1,600 to $1,400 annually, on recommendation of the interior department. It also provides that the president shall discontinue the appointment and services of officers at ports of entry where for two successive years last past the revenues collected were less than the salaries and expenses of the office. The president may, however, appoint deputy collectors for such ports, who shall be compensated by fees not exceeding $1,500. The office of superintendent of foreign mails is abolished and supervision of the foreign mail service is placed with the second assistant postmaster general. The compensation of special agents in the internal revenue service is limited to $6 a day, except the chief, who is to receive $8 a day. Judges of the court of claims shall prescribe a system of fees similar to that in the United States circuit courts, and shall enforce their collections against litigants unsuccessful in causes of action in the court. The governor of Dakota is also authorized, in conjunction with the presiding officers of the last legislature, to reapportion the territory, first Monday in September, 1885, or within ten days thereafter.

SENATE.—A joint resolution passed accepting from Mrs. U. S. Grant her husbands's swords medals and other articles. The bill creating an army retired list for privates and non-commissioned officers passed. Several private pension bills were passed, upon one of which was engrafted several provisions of the Mexican pension bill, one increasing $8 pensions to $12 a month. The District of Columbia appropriation bill passed.

The chair named Messrs. Hoar and Pendleton as tellers on the part of the senate in the count of the electoral vote.

Senator Miller of New York, from the committee on agriculture favorably reported the bill to provide that the agricultural department shall be an executive department under the supervision of a secretary of agriculture. The compensation of the secretary shall be the same as the secretaries of the other executive of departments. An assistant secretary of agriculture shall be appointed, at the same salary recieved by the assistant secretary of the interior. A chief clerk, at an annual salary of $2,500, shall also be appointed. The bill furthur provides for the creation of divisions of veterinary science and forestry in the department.

House—The whole day spent in discussing the river and harbor bill.

SENATE.—The bill to retire trade dollars and suspend the coinage of standard silver dollars was debated; likewise the pension bill. During the discussion the chair ruled that an amendment proposing new legislation was admissible. An appeal was taken and the chair sustained—35 to 23.

The situation with regard to the pension bill now in the senate will concur only in the appropriation; all the legislation in the matter of pension claim agents having been passed in a separate bill last week and sent to the house, where it lies on the speaker's desk, to be called up only by unanimous consent, which is likely not to be had.

In executive session the President sent the following nominations: Edward S. Curtis, Idaho, secretary of Idaho; Ellis L. Bierbower, marshal of the United States, district of Nebraska.

Confirmations—Postmaster, Thomas M. Purtell, Cumberland, Wis.; William E. Curtis, Illinois, secretary to the South American commission; receiver of public moneys, Allen W. Eaton, Oxford, Idaho.

House—The river and harbor bill was discussed for a time, and then the postoffice appropriation bill was considered.

SENATE.—The chair laid before the senate a memorial in the form of a joint resolution from the legislature of Dakota urging division of the territory and admission of its southern portion as a state. The senate passed Sherman's joint resolution providing for striking medals to commemorate the dedication of the Washington monument. The consideration of the bill to prevent the unlawful occupancy of public lands was resumed. This is the bill known as the anti-fencing bill. It passed with slight amendments. The anti-silver coinage bill was postponed until to-morrow. The consideration of the pensions appropriation bill was continued, and the senate committee's amendments concurred in.

The senate then resumed consideration of the house bill repealing the pre-emption and timber culture laws.

After some debate, Mr Dolph proposed an amendment providing that all entries heretofore made under the pre-emption laws on which final proof and payment have been made, to which there are no adverse claims and which have been sold to innocent purchasers, shall be confirmed and patented upon the presentation of satisfactory proof to the proper department officer.

Mr. Sherman thought this required careful consideration. It might operate to deprive the United States of the right to recover lands originally obtained from them by fraud.

Without a decision on the amendments the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The whole session was taken up by a discussion of the post office appropriation bill.

SENATE.—The bill for a permanent reservation for Northern Montana Indians passed. The bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber culture acts was debated. After returning to the senate chamber upon the conclusion of the presidential count in the house, a long debate ensued regarding the conclusion of Mr. Edmund's declaration of the presidential vote, viz: "Not as possessing any authority in law to declare any legal conclusion whatever.

Mr. Ingalls offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the senate does not assent to the concluding declaration of the president of the senate in the announcement of the vote for president and vice president of the United States, made in the presence of the two houses of congress this day.

Mr. Hoar offered the following: Resolved, That the senate is of the opinion that the constitution and laws have been duly executed and that no further declaration of those facts is necessary. Both were laid over.

HOUSE.—The past office bill was debated and at the conclusion of the Presidential count, a long debate ensued in regard to the announcement thereof.

The officers in the Navy are thus graded: The Admiral, the Vice-Admiral, Rear-Admirals, Commodores, Captains, Commanders, Lieutenant Seniors, Lieuteeant Juniors, Ensign Seniors, Ensign Juniors, Naval Cadets. The offices of Admiral and Vice-Admiral were created for the present incumbent and expire at their decease.

IN western Nevada prospectors pile up vast quantities of snow on the mountains and cover it with brush, in order to provide a water supply for summer use.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE.—The committee on elections reported in favor of Hugh J. Byrne retaining his seat, and the report was adopted. Indefinitely postponed: Changing time of holding county commissioners meetings; bill amending road law; providing for conditional pardons. Bills were introduced: To protect dairymen; to regulate probate court publications; declaring dogs personal property; for the adjustment of claims of W. H. Dike; so legalize certain mortgage foreclosures; defining the duties of the state prison chaplain; changing boundaries of Cass and Crow Wing counties; amending statutes relating to forcible entry and detainer; increasing the salary of the superintendent of the state fruit farm; to secure prompt decisions by district judges; for conveyances of real estate in cases of insanity; appropriating $7,000 for a Grand Army camp; a high license bill. The railroad bill was made the special order for 11 a. m. Tuesday.

SENATE—Bills were introduced to provide for relief of settlers on state lands; to secure a better system of schools throughout the state, and to make trespass on state timber lands a felony. House bills passed authorizing Minneapolis to issue $80,000 bonds for schools; also restricting educational tax in Minneapolis to four mills. Senate bills passed for locating third hospital for the insane; preventing sale of obscene literature; providing for storage and disposal of unclaimed baggage. The public examiner bill was indefinitely postponed, and the St. Paul extension bill recommended to pass in committee of the whole; also the bill for the creation of a Thirteenth judicial district, taken from the Sixth district.

The bill for township organization, introduced by Senator Waite, makes the township the district, under a board of directors composed of the clerks, one elected by each subdistrict. This board has power to change subdistrict boundaries, to locate school houses, purchase sites and furniture, and hire teachers. The taxes are voted at the annual town meeting, upon estimates made by the board. Provision is made for the distribution of taxes in case of joint districts. The adoption of this system is optional. Upon petition of ten electors the town clerk shall give notice that the question of a township school goverment will be submitted at the ensuing town meeting. This bill was drawn at the request of a joint meeting of the committee of senate and house on education, by the superintendent of public instruction and the attorney general. The benefits of the town organization are stated as follows:

To secure in each town schools adapted to the special wants of communities.

To end disputes about district boundaries.

To dispense with a large number of officers.

To provide for each child going to that school which is most convenient and beneficial to him.

To diminish aggregate expenses of scools and to establish a uniform rate of taxation for the town.

To improve school houses, secure better teachers and establish town libraries.

To provide for township high schools.

This system has been adopted by most of the leading states of the North—among them Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and California.

HOUSE.—Not in session.

SENATE—Not in session.

HOUSE—Bills were indefinitely postponed providing that the superintendent of public instruction shall be appointed; one of the two bills for a state high school. Bills were introduced: Fixing the salary of the attorney general at $3,500; amending statutes relating to offenses against the public peace; requiring school district treasurers to deposit their funds in banks; amending statutes relating to mechanics' liens; authorizing the building of bridges across the Mississippi at Grand Rapids and Aitkin; appropriating $2,000 for the support of the state library; for the pardon of George Lautenschlager, Sophia Rapp and Frank Rapp. Adjourned until 10 a. m.

The blockade on some of the roads prevented the arrival of many of the members of the house, the speaker included, and the session was short and uneventful.

Mr. Lee's bill proposing to amend the school law provides that school district treasurers shall deposit their funds in some bank, after first having advertised that the funds will be placed in the bank which may be deemed reliable, and shall offer the highest rate of interest for the same.

SENATE—Bills were introduced appropriating $2,000 per annum for the Southern Minnesota Agricultural association; to provide for uniform rules of practice in probate courts; appropriating $40,000 for deficiency in state's prison appropriation; amending the charter of the Mississippi & Rum River Boom company; to allow railroad companies outside the state to become domestic corporations. A large number of local bills were passed under suspension of the rules. In the afternoon bills were passed; taxing railroad land, titles to which has passed, providing for change of county seats; extending the limits of St. Paul.

Upon reports of the proper committees, the following bills were indefinitely postponed: To prevent county attorneys from appearing in civil actions; amending the statutes in regard to appearances in justices' courts; amending the statutes relating to time of commencing actions in civil cases; also amending the laws as to depositions.

Senator Peck has introduced a bill by which outside railroad companies extending their lines into the state may become domestic corporations. They are to file diagrams of their entire line with the secretary of state, and must engage not to remove suits into the United States courts.

Senator Wilson's bill to tax railroad lands the title to which has passed came to a vote after many postponements. The roll call was taken, amid an almost solemn silence, and resulted as follows:

Yeas, 32; nays, 10. Senators not voting: Ackerman, Langdon, Lawrence, Peterson and Van Hoesen. Those voting nay were Senators Billson, Buckman, Castle, Clement, Crosby, Gilfillan, C. D., Gilfillan, J. B., Morrison, Sergeant, Waite.

HOUSE.—Remonstrances were received from citizens of Winona and Stillwater against the passage of the railroad bill in its present shape and against an appropriation for the Duluth harbor until the canal had been bridged. Bills were indefinitely postponed amending statutes relating to costs, and Senator Wilson's bill for a constitutional amendment inhibiting towns, cities, etc., from issuing bonds in aid of railroads. Bills were introduced declaring calabooses legal jails; requiring the attorney general to defend persons holding lands under the homestead laws. The house went into committee of the whole, and spent the day in the discussion of the railroad bill.

The debate brought out but a single fact clearly—that it is the purpose upon the part of the friends of the bill to pass it without material amendment, and on this subject there is evidently a well arranged programme. All amendments were noted down, though some may possibly be allowed before the final vote.

SENATE—Bills introduced: Authorizing Freeborn county to levy tax to build court house (passed under suspension); to provide for service and collection of judgments against municipalities which have no officers; fixing measure of damages in cases of loss by fire; relating to warehouses and shipments of grain (railroad committee substitute bill; made special order for Friday at 3 p. m). House bills were passed, amending charter of Northfield; allowing mortgagors to bid at chattel mortgage sales. Senate bills passed: Continuing the laws relating to tree planting; creating the Thirteenth judicial district. In the afternoon bills were introduced providing for a penal code for the state (the New York code) and for boomage rates and privileges on the upper Mississippi and Rum rivers.

Judge Wilson has introduced the following bill, which he entitles "An act relating to the insurance of real property an[illegible] the measure of damages in case of the [illegible] thereof." The bill reads:

Whenever any policy of insurance shall be written to insure real property and the property insured shall be wholly destroyed without criminal fault on the part of the insured or his assigns, the amount of the insurance written in such policy shall be taken conclusively to be the value of the property when insured and the true amount of loss and measure of damages when destroyed.

The judiciary committee has introduced in the senate the largest bill, probably, ever laid before that body. It is the penal code bill, of which the principal features have been given, as far as could be in the limits of newspaper space, in the PIONEER PRESS. It occupies 113 pages of the usual size of printed bills, and is, practically, a reprint of the New York code. Secretary Jones did not read it all.

Senator Pillsbury has provided a bill giving the attorney general $500 to prepare and perfect an appeal to the supreme court from the district court of Hennepin county, in the notable case recently decided by Judge Young adversely to the state and affecting the taxation of railroad lands.

HOUSE—Resolutions were offered for congressional action to counteract the interdiction of American products by European countries. The Wilson bond bill was recalled from indefinite postponement. Bills were introduced, amending statutes relating to county surveyors; limiting the hours that locomotive engineers and firemen may be employed; amending the statutes relating to protection of life; amending statutes relating to boards of trade; amending statutes relating to actions to acquire title; amending statutes relating to publication of lis pendens; amending statutes relating to repression of depositions for the reimbursement of county for taxes on railroad lands from the 2 per cent tax on the gross earnings; giving right of way to railroads over state lands; amending statutes relating to the sale of personal property; to prevent the destruction or injury of bridges by traction engines; a general law for the removal of county seats; amending the school law; providing for the extension of time for redemption in certain cases; to license roller rinks.

Nearly all day was spent in discussing the house railroad bill. The sections were read one by one and adopted, the deliberation having resulted in the making of no material amendments, and the committee rose and reported in favor of the bill being engrossed for its third reading.

It was obvious from the first that it was the purpose to pass the bill without amendment, and no secret was made of the fact that this was in pursuance of an agreement arrived at by the friends of the measure, forty-five of whom, it is understood, signed an agreement to see the bill through in its entirety, while fifteen or sixteen more agreed to stand by the measure. The bill will probably pass.

Contested elections are expensive. Mr. Byrne, the Le Sueur county member, who was found to be entitled to his seat, has a bill in for $1,151 for the expenses in his case.

GORDON'S FATE SETTLED.

The Brave Commander Was Stabbed to Death in Khartoum Before the Capture of the City

The Entire Garrison Slaughtered, Men, Women and Children, and Almost Unparalleled Atrocities Committed.

Col. Wilson and Party Rescued from Their Perilous Position—The Proposed Advance from Suakim.

Gen. Gordon Dead.

LONDON, Special Cable, Feb. 10.—A report has reached here professing to throw light on the fate of Gordon. An Arab messenger has reached Korti who says that Gordon was among the first to fall; in fact, that his death was the signal for the revolt which led to the capture of the city. A great tumult arose in the city and Gordon went out impulsively to learn its nature. As he was leaving the government house, the report says, he was suddenly set upon from behind and stabbed to death before he could defend himself. A dreadful massacre followed. Every Christian was hunted down and slaughtered. The most frightful enormities were committed. Neither sex nor age saved the unfortunates from death amid terrible sufferings. The treachery of the pashas is confirmed. They feared, it appears, that with Gordon alive they would never induce the garrison to submit. Once he had fallen the gates were opened to the enemy and the government house given to the flames. Then the Arab besiegers poured in in great hordes. Many of the survivors of the army of Hicks Pasha were in their ranks. They brought with them great stores of ammunition and many guns, which they have mounted on the fortifications. Sir Charles Wilson reports that the city will require a long siege by a large army before it can be taken. To hurl the handful commanded by Lord Wolseley against it would be madness. All the London papers appear in black borders. The report is given out as official. A great popular uprising in favor of a war of extermination is expected as a result of the news.

COL. WILSON SAVED.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A dispatch from Korti, dated Feb. 9, says: Lord Beresford has returned in safety from Gubat, bringing with him Col. Wilson and party, who were stranded on an island some distance up the Nile while returning from Khartoum. Some difficulty was experienced in fetching away the stranded party. The rebels on the river banks kept up a constant firing, and shortly after the party embarked a bullet from a rebel's rifle pierced the boiler of the steamer. It was necessary to anchor under fire and make repairs. The British fire, however, took effect, and the rebels were repulsed. Immediately after reaching Gubat, Col. Wilson started for Korti, where he has now arrived, to report in person to Lord Wolseley the details of his reconnoisance at Khartoum. Lord Wolseley telegraphs further particulars of Beresford's rescue of Col. Wilson. When the steamer had gone down the river about three miles, a battery of the enemy, on the left bank, opened fire upon it. The steamer returned the fire, which was kept up while the steamer anchored for repairs. Meanwhile Col. Wilson with a small party took four guns and landed on the right bank. The party marched down the river till directly opposite the battery, and then put the guns in position and opened fire. Much assistance was thus rendered Lord Charles in keeping the fire of the enemy down. At sunset Col. Wilson and party marched on three miles further down the river, and halted for the night. They were there joined by Lord Charles the following morning. The steamer meanwhile had another engagement with a rebel battery, but succeeded in passing it without serious harm. Col. Wilson and party were again taken on board, and the steamer proceeded to Gubat without further difficulty. During the passage from the island to Gubat one man was killed and seven injured. Of the injured four were natives, scalded in the engine room. Lord Wolseley concludes his dispatch with these words:

I cannot speak too highly of the pluck of Lord Charles Beresford and party. Col. Wilson's men likewise behaved admirably and with the usual determination of Englishmen.

GEN. GORDON DEAD.

A dispatch from Korti says: "Colonels Wilson and Wortley, with the expedition to Khartoum, arrived to-day. They made the journey from Gubat in four days. They bring news of Gen. Gordon's death. One of the pashas among Gen. Gordon's forces marched the garrison to the side of the town nearest Omdurman, saying a rebel attack was expected at that point. Meantime, another traitorous pasha opened the gates at the other end and allowed the Mahdi's troops to enter, and they easily captured the town. Gen. Gordon was stabbed while leaving the government house." The war office has ordered uniforms and accouterments for 10,000 reserves. Gen. Wolseley asks that the advance from Suakim be made within a month. He sees no necessity for waiting until autumn or for the construction of a railroad across the desert from Suakim to Berber. Gen. Stephenson, Gen. Dormer, and others of the military council at Cairo, however, oppose the dispatch of an expedition from Suakim in so short a time, on the ground that it cannot be made in readiness to start before April. They say the march to Berber will take a month and be a severe test of the endurance of the men, who will suffer from intense heat and want of water. Isolated detachments will be exposed to attacks by Osman Digna. If, however, Gen. Wolseley declares an early advance to Berber necessary for the safety of the Nile expedition, the Cairo authorities will withdraw their opposition.

DETAILS OF GORDON'S DEATH.

The following additional details of the killing of Gen. Gordon and the fall of Khartoum are at hand: On the day of the capture, which is variously stated as the 26th and 27th of January, Gen. Gordon's attention was attracted by a great tumult on the streets He left the so-called palace, or government building, in which he had made his headquarters, to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. Just as he reached the street, he was stabbed in the back and fell dead. The tumult was caused by the Mahdi's troops, who had gained access to the interior of the town through treachery, and who were soon in complete possession of the place, including the citadel. A fearful massacre of the garrison followed. The scenes of slaughter are described as surpassing the Bulgarian atrocities, and rivaling the worst horrors of the Sepoy mutiny. Panic-stricken Egyptians were captured in their flight and put to death with most fiendish tortures—some were transfixed with spears and left to bleed to death. Most of the victims were mutilated in the most horrible manner.

EYES WERE GOUGED OUT,

noses slit, and tongues torn out by the roots. In many cases mutilated parts of victims' bodies were thrust in their mouths while they were still living. The massacre included many non-combatants, and Egyptian women were subjected to the most shameful indignities. More than a hundred women and young girls were given over to the Mahdi's followers to be used as slaves. After the slaughter Many Arabs were seen rushing about the streets with heads of Egyptians impaled upon spears. The next night was spent in saturnatra of blood and debauchery. Since the capture of Khartoum, the Mahdi has repaired the fortifications and made the place well nigh impregnable. He has made it his permanent headquarters, and is said to have an abundance of guns, small arms and ammunition. Both Col. Wilson's steamers were wrecked owing to the treachery of the pilots, who will be court-martialed.

WOLSELEY'S OPEN DISCONTENT.

London cable of the 9th: To-day's cabinet council lasted four hours, and was one of the stormiest sessions that have been held since Gladstone's return to power. After the formal meeting of the ministers in Downing street there was an excited discussion at the war office between Lord Hartington and the chiefs of the administrative departments. The officers were in favor of urgent measures, but the secretary for war insisted upon the necessity for caution. The ministers are sadly worried by Gen. Wolseley's open expressions of discontent. He has complained very frankly of the ambiguous character of the orders he has received from London, and some of his dispatches which have been made public are not couched in respectful terms. The government appears, however, to have at last decided upon a definite policy, and it is believed that its present determination is based upon warnings received from Sir Evelyn Baring, the fiscal agent of England in Egypt. Sir Evelyn has notified the government in very positive language that a continuance of the Mahdi's triumphs in the Soudan will not only be subversive of English prestige in Egypt, but will be fatal to English men and women in all Mohammedan countries. The London World says:

There are hopes not altogether illusionary that Gen Gordon has made good his escape and gone up the river. Why not? He had eleven steamers originally, and he may have had the foresight to keep his line of retreat open along the Nile. It was his avowed intention some time back to withdraw to the equator if hard pressed, and it is well known that the river is navigable by steamers as high as Gondokoroo.

Gen. Wolseley has requested the recall of all the special correspondents of the London newspapers on account of the scarcity of rations. This is in accord with Gen. Wolseley's frequent expressions of dislike to reporters, but indicates a more desperate condition of affairs than has been hitherto reported.

Sir Charles Beresford and party were ten hours under fire before they were able to rescue Col. Wilson. The enemy used rifles from behind entrenchments. The fire from the enemy's cannon was effective. In addition to a hole made in the boiler, a shell burst on the steamer. The British fire was most effective, silencing the rebel guns and forcing the men to seek shelter. A regular postal service has been formed between Korti and Gubat. The West Kent regiment has left Korti for Gubat. The storming of Metemneh by the British is expected. A Korti dispatch says that Gubat is strongly fortified to resist a possible siege. A fort has been constructed, triangular in shape, with deep ditches in front. Brushwood and wire work outside will impede the enemy in the event of an attack.

THE MAHDI'S LETTER.

The letter recently sent by the Mahdi to English officers on Col. Wilson's steamer, contained a postscript saying it was the Mahdi's first and last letter to the English, and that unless they submitted he would kill all the Kaffir dogs. The bearer of the letter, a dervish, urged the Egyptians on the steamer to join the Mahdi's army, saying that God had sent the Mahdi to convert the world, and the Mahdi intended to march straight to the steamboat. On the day after the steamer stranded (Sunday) the Mahdi's emir landed on the island and urged the British to surrender. Sunday evening Hamid Bey, two skippers and seventeen natives deserted the steamer. The steamer Sofia, with Lord Charles Beresford on board, arrived on Tuesday. During the engagement with the enemy the Sofia's boiler was struck by a shell and a great explosion occurred, followed by the rush and roar of steam. After a temporary patch had been fixed on the boiler, the Sofia passed the enemy's works under a heavy fire, towing a nuggar containing Col. Wilson's baggage. The nuggar grounded 600 yards below the fort. The night was spent in trying to float her. Perfect silence was maintained on board the steamer, which led the Arabs to believe she had been abandoned, and they stopped firing and commenced beating drums. Just before daybreak the enemy saw sparks emerging from the funnel of the steamer, and they at once began to yell in the fiercest manner and opened a heavy fire on the vessel. The steamer replied effectively, and soon passed out of range. It is estimated that the enemy numbered 4,000. They had three Krupp guns. Col. Wilson's loss on the island was two killed and twenty wounded of the Egyptian troops, and four wounded of the British. The Soudanese allies fought well until they heard of the fall of Khartoum, when they became demoralized. The Mahdi caused the massacre of all of Gordon's men, together with their wives and children. Gen. Gordon was killed on the morning of the 27th. The garrison at Gubat is exasperated over the news of the massacre. The Daily News appears in mourning for Gen. Gordon, and publishes the following from Gakdul:

Natives who reached here from Khartoum say Gen. Gordon was killed while in the act of leaving his house to rally the faithful troops. The latter were cut down to a man, and for hours the best part of the town was a scene of merciless slaughter, not even women and children being spared. All notables were killed except the treacherous pashas and their followers.

Gen. Earle's advance from Birti to Berber commenced yesterday. Gen. Wolseley, with the British forces, started from Korti last evening to cross the desert to Gubat. Only portions of two regiments remain at Korti.

The Bombay correspondent of the Times reports that an Indian brigade has been definitely ordered to Suakim. It will consist of 2,100 infantry and 500 cavalrymen. The morning papers have columns bordered with black, as a token of the grief which is universally felt over Gordon's fate. Some papers confine the mourning emblems to the editorial pages, but in most of them column rules are reversed on all the pages. The News says:

The age of chivalry is revived again in Gordon's history, and the whole world thrills with passionate grief at this Christian warrior's death.

The Standard alone refuses to believe that Gordon is dead, and clings to the shadow of hope that he may be a prisoner or may have escaped south.

ROME, Feb. 10.—The Italian expedition recently landed at Massowah has been ordered to aid the English operations in the Soudan by marching into the interior and relieving the garrisons at Kassala and Sennaar. The movement if successfully accomplished will open a line of communication to the coast and to Khartoum parallel with the route from Suakim to Berber.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Lord Wolseley telegraphs the war office to-day from Korti as follows:

The advance guard of Gen. Earle's column, consisting of a squadron of cavalry under command of Col. Butler, surprised a large body of the Meenassir tribe under Wadgam, the murderer of Col. Stewart, encamped at Shakoah Wells. The cavalry charged the encampment and the enemy fled in every direction, leaving behind them thirty killed and a large number of camels, cattle and many Remington rifles. Col. Butler captured six prisoners.

Great activity prevails in Chathan, Woolwich and Aldershot, preparations for sending reinforcements to Egypt being rapidly pushed. The Twentieth Hussars and the Third battalion of the Rifle brigade are now at Aldershot. The battalion of Scott's fusiliers, a battalion of Coldstream Guards, and a squadron of the Fifth Lancers, have been ordered to proceed at once to Suakim.

ITALY'S PART.

VIENNA, Feb. 10.—It is understood that Italy is contented to occupy Cairo, Alexandria, Suez and a portion of Ismaila, so as to enable the troops of Egypt to proceed at once to the frontier.

EGYPTIAN FINANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Waddington, French ambassador, has presented to Earl Granville amended counter proposals of France regarding Egyptian affairs. The proposals embody increased demands on the part of France. They insist that an international commission be appointed to investigate the finances of Egypt, and that an intenational conference be called to meet at Cairo to neutralize the Suez canal. Advices from Paris say the modifications of the French proposals were made in such a manner as would, as far as possible, avoid wounding the *amour propre* of the English.

MASSOWAH, Feb. 5.—A great battle was fought in the Gallabal country with a large force of Baggara rebels detached from Senaar. After a severe struggle the Baggaras were utterly routed, losing 6,000 men and four emirs, one of whom was a nephew of the Mahdi.

Advices from Gubat, dated Feb. 1, give gloomy statements about the condition of Stewart's forces. These men have been placed on three-quarters rations. These have been once supplemented with beans and fresh meat. The camels have had plenty of forage. Shendy, on the opposite bank of Nile, and Metemneh, three miles from Gubat, are occasionally shelled by a steamer. The troops are busily employed in clearing the ground in front of the camp and in detached work at the adjoining villages. The main earthwork erected for the protection of the camp from the river front has already been greatly strengthened. It was calculated that they would be completed that night. Several men wounded in the desert battle have died in camp since the arrival of the army at Gubat. The others are doivg well. The remainder of the Royal artillery and naval brigade, with ten guns, including one Gardner, have arrived. The convoy has sent back to Gakdul wells for more stores, and have taken forty of the wounded along. Nearly every night the pickets exchange shots with unfriendly Arabs. A second dispatch received from Stewart's camp, at Gubat, states that Col. Wilson had on the island where he was stranded 250 refugees whom he found along the banks of the Nile near Khartoum. A dispatch to-day from Wolseley's headquarters states that couriers, accompanied by an escort, now on their way across the Bayuda desert, are expected to arrive at Korti to-night. The couriers are conveying reports of Lord Beresford's attempts to rescue Col. Wilson and party from the island in the Nile, where they have been hemned in by hostile Arabs.

Isabella Shaken Up.

From Mr. Labouchere's Truth (London).

Queen Isabella was rudely shaken by the repeated shocks of earthquake at Seville, but not seriously hurt. She had a narrow escape of being in the sauve qui peut in the theatre, where she was to have witnessed an Italian opera. But the unexpected arrival of a welcome visitor kept her at home. She was taking a cup of tea, and laughing at the solemn talk of her parrot, when the first oscillation took place The bird fell down fainting from its perch, just as might a young lady. Isabella's arm-chair toppled over, and the cup was flung from her hand. A member of her household writes that she was not alarmed until some time after the shock, when there was a nervous reaction. When she felt the earthquake she cried out: "Why, if I were not in my own house, I should fancy we were in a sinking ship." A second shock at midnight, and a third at dawn, rather upset her. Her ears were assailed by the cries of the people in the streets. She telegraphed to the King to send money at once for distribution among the greatest sufferers, and has placed the Palais de Castille at the disposal of a Spanish committee, which will give a fete there for the benefit of the victims of the earthquakes in Southern Spain. It is also proposed to get up in the ex-Queen's Paris residence an exhibition of lace, jewels, fans, art prayer-books and objets de piete belonging to the Spanish Royal family. A show of this kind would be all profit.

It is generally believed that Roswell Miller will be the general manager of the St. Paul road.

The Rev. Isadore J. Boudreaux, S. J., a disguished priest of the society of Jesuits, died at Chicago recently.

Illinois spent $40,000,000 for liquors last year. She must have been pretty drunk most of the time.

The destruction by fire of the plate and bar mill of the Nashua, N. H., Iron and Steel Company, entailed a loss of about $100,000.

There are at present three members of the British house of commons who have sat for a period of fifty consecutive years and over.

Another victim of the Creston (Iowa) disaster died recently, Mrs. H. Day of Burlington, making seven. All the remaining 24 will probably recover.

William Oliver and Bessie Roberts, two young people of Philadelphia, accused of stealing jewelry, having been convicted, expressed a desire to marry, joined hands and were married. The judge then sentenced them to two months each in the house of correction.

The official statement of the operations of the Milwaukee & St. Paul for the year ended Dec. 31, 1884, is given below, in comparison with the operations of 1883. The statement shows the earnings are equivalent to the interest, 7 per cent dividends and a surplus of $453,-900.

DEATH OF S. S. MERRILL.

He Breathed His Last on Sunday Morning—Characteristics of a Man Who Rose from Brakeman to General Manager.

Sherburne S. Merrill died in Milwaukee at 12.20 last Sunday morning, aged sixty-seven years. He suffered a third paralytic stroke last Tuesday, and his death since that time has been almost hourly expected.

To the thirty thousand or more employes of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company, General Manager Merrill was commonly known as "The Old Man." The sobriquet was an indication of the character of the great manager, not of his age; for the appellation originated in a general and remarkable regard, which the term itself indicates was filial in its character. Probably no commander of troops ever wielded an equal army of men so thoroughly loyal to a single individual. In proof of this, it may be noted that strikes have been entirely unknown to the experience of the railway company which Mr. Merrill has developed from insignificant beginnings into the greatest corporation of its kind on the continent. Only those who have had personal acquaintance or often contact with Mr. Merrill can fully comprehend the degree of power which he could exercise over other men, or bodies of men, at his will. The faculty was not based upon diplomacy, for few men were more candid in any sort of negotiations; it was not the result of oratory or manners, for he was careless of speech, and abrupt at all times; it did not come from studied effort, for conscious strength of will and mind were inborn in the man. It was due wholly to his always evident determination, as indicated in the straightforward-looking gray eye, the firmly drawn lips and erect posture—he was built in straight lines—to be just to himself as well as others. Strength of purpose was always noticeable in every line of face, glance of eye and gesture of person, no matter how trivial the business at hand might be. He lacked grace or dignity, but made up for it tenfold by force of dignity. These were elements which compelled respect, but they do not wholly account for the veneration in which he was held by all of his subordinates. Back of all his mind and will power was a natural adaptibility, so to speak, to persons. In his presence the newest brakeman on the line would be relieved of all embarrassment—even if "the old man" was venting his rage at some dereliction of duty—for there was always a subtle something in the great manager's manner which seemed to say, "Stand on your own responsibility and be a man, is all I ask of you!" In other words, without the slightest tendency to familiarity, he naturally treated every man in his employ as though he considered him as good as a king if he was good enough to occupy a place or position with him. He elevated his men to his own level—for the time being, at least—instead of descending to theirs; and it made him the idol he was. Mr. Merrill's

SUCCESS IN PREVENTING "STRIKES"

has long been noted, has been striven for by other large employers, but has not been achieved. And it is equally well known that he has never been compelled to grant specified conditions when trouble has threatened. During the great railway strikes of a few years ago Mr. Merrill's management was put to the test: Early one August morning four or five hundred men marched out of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul shops in Milwaukee, gathered at their guild hall on Wisconsin street, held a secret meeting and resolved to follow the example of their Chicago brethren unless certain conditions of time or pay were changed to meet the demands of other strikers. Mr. Merrill was, of course, apprised immediately of what was going on. "Oh," said he, "the boys are all right, and will go back to work after they have appointed a committee to come and see the Old Man." Soon the committee—for of course one was appointed—waited upon the manager. A number of persons were in Mr. Merrill's office when the committee arrived, and all were requested to leave, Mr. Merrill saying: "My boys always like to see me alone at our family gatherings." The committee, composed of five men, was met at the doorway by the manager, who addressed each and every by his sirname, and invited them in with the remark: "We must hurry through this meeting, so that you can get back to work at 1 o'clock," implying, of course, that a strike was not among the possibilities. In about ten minutes the committee came out, returned to their hall and reported that there was no use of thinking about striking, "for the Old Man wouldn't hear to it nohow."

"Does he agree to the demands of the resolution?" inquired one.

"No. He wouldn't agree to anything, only that he should expect us all to be at work when he drives up that way this afternoon."

In the discussion that followed the committee could not give any clear idea of the why or wherefore, but unanimously argued that they knew it would be best to return to work, "because the Old Man said so." And after two or three speakers had admitted that "whatever the Old Man said was best, was always true," the meeting adjourned and the men returned to work, confident that in some way Mr. Merrill would set things right, in his own good time and pleasure. This is a fair illustration of the beginning and end of all "labor troubles" between Mr. Merrill and his men.

HIS RELATIONS WITH NEWSPAPER MEN.

It required time, a reputation for accuracy and a favorable reputation generally on the part of a newspaper man, before much progress could be made toward the good graces of Mr. Merrill. When John C. Gault was his assistant the interviewer was invariably turned over to that gentleman's genial capacity for talking long and familiarly without letting any news escape. Later B. G. Lennox, who has long been a sort of good right hand to the great manager, has pretty effectually barred the way between Merrill and reportorial inquisition. But when it did happen that Mr. Merrill was favorably disposed toward a particular reporter, he would take a good deal of personal pleasure in affording that individual opportunities for "scoops," being one of the few human beings who have existed outside the pale of journalism and yet have been able to comprehend the importance of first place in the race for news. Generally, he was considered by newspaper men about as hard to corner as Ben Butler or Vanderbilt. However, Mr. Merrill fully appreciated the power of the press, and when he had news to give out which related to the concerns of his company he was painstaking in giving the information to reporters, that even slightest errors in statement might be avoided. At such times he invariably expressed his thanks to the reporter, seeming to appreciate that his company was the debtor, a conclusion that many railway magnates always fail to arrive at.

J. B. Olcott expresses the opinion that going hungry to bed is poor business for a dyspeptic if he can command fresh air in a sleeping room, by himself, and can get the food that always satisfies his reasanable appetite. That ought to make a man sleep as all animals sleep when they are well fed.

Wealth in Banana Culture.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Honduras is rapidly assuming importance among the larger countries in Central America. It has increased 50 per cent. in population within the last ten years. The lands outside of the main town are being bought from the Government by citizens of the United States and by Germans. The object of these new settlers is to establish banana plantations. The soil of Central America is peculiarly adapted to the growth of this fruit, which can be raised at what seems to be a rediculous expense. The market for bananas in New York is good and the sale of them pays a profit of about 20 per cent. The purchase of these lands has netted the Government about $1,500,000 during the last year, and as it owns about 1,000,000 of acres, there is a fair prospect of its enriching itself within the ensuing five years.

Failure of National Banks.

According to the United States law on the subject, when a National bank goes into liquidation, or suspends business, it must within six months deposit with the Treasurer of the United States lawful money sufficient to redeem all its outstanding circulation. The bonds previously deposited by the bank to secure the payment of its notes shall then be reassigned to it, the bank being thus discharged of all liability for its circulating notes, which will be redeemed by the Treasurer of the United States. It is also provided, that "if any bank shall fail to make the deposit and take up its bonds for thirty days after the expiration of the time specified, the Comptroller of the currency shall have the power to sell the bonds pledged for the circulation of said bank, at public auction in New York City, and after pro[illegible]ling for the redemption and cancellation of said circulation and the necessary expenses of the sale, to pay over any balance remaining to the bank or its legal representatives."

Effects of Tobacco on Youth.

Dr. G. Decaisne has made special observations of the effects tobacco in thirty-eight youths, from 9 to 15 years old, who were addicted to smoking. With twenty-two of the boys there was a distinct disturbance of the circulation, with palpitation of the heart, deficiencies of digestion, sluggishness of the intellect and a craving for alcoholic stimulants; in thirteen instances the pulse was intermittent. Analysis of the blood showed in eight cases a notable falling off in the normal number of red corpuscles. Twelve boys suffered frequently from bleeding of the nose. Ten complained of agitated sleep and constant nightmare. Four boys had ulcerated mouths, and one of them contracted consumption—the effect, Dr. Lecaisne believed, of the great deterioration of the blood, produced by the prolonged and excessive use of tobacco. The younger children showed the more marked symptoms, and the better-fed children were those who suffered least. Eleven of the boys had smoked for six months, eight for one year and sixteen more than two years. Out of eleven boys who were induced to cease smoking, six were completely restored to normal health after six months, while the others continued to suffer slightly for a year.—Scientific Monthly.

Arrived in Chicago one recent day 1,422 railway cars loaded with live hogs. The Prairie Farmer figures that this would have made a continuous train eleven and one-third miles long. The animals would have covered completely more than twenty-one acres of land and stretched in continuous line seventy miles.

EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER.

Widespread Commotion Caused by that Remarkable Statement of a Physician.

The story published in these columns recently, from the Rochester, N. Y., Democrat, created a great deal of comment here as it has elsewhere. Apparently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well-known not only in Rochester but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper, a few days ago which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion at his residence on Andrews street, when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. I was brought so low by neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches: felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious. The medical profession have been treating symptons instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. The symptons I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of kidney disease more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments.

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it Doctor?

"Precisely. Thousands of diseases are torturing people to-day, which in reality are Bright's disease in some of its many forms. It is a hydraheaded monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptons at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also."

Mr. Warner was visited at his establishment on North St. Paul street. At first he was inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information desired was about Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly and he spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease had increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that from '70 to '80, its growth was over 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off: Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Bishop Haven, Folger, Colfax and others. Nearly every week the papers record the death of some prominent man from this scourge. Recently, however, the increase has been checked and I attribute this to the general use of my remedy."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it, Mr. Warner?"

"A prominent professor in a New Orleans Medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys.' And in less than a year he was dead. The slightest indication of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful, is it not?"

"No more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured."

"I know it can. I know it from my own and the experience of thousands of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'There goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proved true if I had not providentially used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure."

Dr. S. A. Lattimore, although busily engaged upon some matters connected with the State Board of Health, of which he is one of the analysts, courteously answered the questions that were propounded him:

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"The presence of albumen and tube casts in great abundance."

"And what did the symptoms indicate?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir. I did not think it possible."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"Yes. I have chemically analyzed it and find it pure and harmless."

We publish the foregoing statements in view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The doctor was cured four years ago and is well and attending to his professional duties to-day. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question and the statement they make, cannot for a moment be doubted. Dr. Henion's experience shows that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, and that it can be cured.

The French in a Bad Way.

C. W. Woolley's Letter to Cincinnati Gazette.

The alleged beauty of the Parisian woman is a "d—d barren ideality." She dresses well, has small feet and hands, high cheek bones and "lantern jaws," but cannot compare within the realm of beauty with her sex in Cincinnati or New York, nor even with the pretty Quaker girls of Philadelphia. Paris itself is the handsomest city in the world, but with an exterior that (like the froth upon the liquid of intoxication) covers all of the vices of sin. It makes commerce of woman, desecrates churches, scouts the Sabbath, derides the good, elevates the bad, and in its degradation pays the penalty of the curse which God puts upon all who deny him. With 700,000 dethroned women and 1,000,000 of bad men within its walls, how can it be other than it is? And if you find among the latter, as is the case, 200,000 Socialists, 300,000 hungry mouths and a government sustained only by force, and corrupt in all branches, the situation becomes more plain. Its cooks have degenerated, its hotels have become either brothels or dens of extortion, and the people in their entirety an aggregation of liars. Their surplus earnings are being expended and as the expenditure of the last franc approaches debauchment becomes more and more the idol of their worship. The Latin race is doomed, but the first to go into the Mediterranean is the French.

The city is full of adventurers who claim to be professionals, journalists, and all sorts of people from all parts of the country, who imagine that they ought to have free admission to the theatres, though they can in no way reciprocate or benefit the managers. One of these tackled Bolossy Kiralfy for a pass to the St. Charles Theatre the other night. Bolossy can smell a deadhead a mile away, and is always prepared. After hearing the request he said: "That is all right; that is all right; you must see my brother Imre." "Thank you, thank you," said the pass fiend, moving about to find the other Kiralfy. After awhile he came back, looking unhappy, and asked: "Where is Mr. Imre?" "That is all right; that is all right," said Bolossy, "my brother Imre is in New York; but he will see you when he comes."—New Orleans Picayune.

A divorce case involving a former member of the clergy, who has enjoyed more or less notoriety was commenced in the district court of Minneapolis. The Rev. Edward S. Bowdish has sued for divorce from Mary Bowdish on the ground of desertion. Mr. and Mrs. Bowdish were married in Minneapolis, in December, 1881. In January, 1882, the plaintiff alleges that, without any fault on his part, Mrs. Bowdish deserted him, and has since refused to live with him: that he furnished her a good home, and in all things conducted himself toward her as a loving husband should, and requested her to live with him as his wife, but she has persistently refused and neglected to do so.

George E. Lemon, pension attorney of Washington, was before the house committee on payment of pensions, bounty and bankruptcy, and in answer to inquiries of members, said he paid Col. Ingersol $2,500, and Judge Wilson $1,000 to secure the passage of the law enacted at the last session of congress relative to increase of attorneys' fees in pension cases.

A Clear Voice.

Mr. Charles T. Krebs, 737 Madison avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, well known in banking circles, certifies to the excellence of the Red Star Cough Cure. A few drops speedily cured his niece of severe hoarseness and sore throat. It is pleasant to take. No one can be poisoned by this remedy, which is free from opium, morphia and other dangerous drugs.

Minister West of Great Britain was asked what he thought of the shooting of O'Donovan Rossa, and in raply said: "I deeply regret the shooting of that man, because it makes it appear as if the party of law and order were resorting to the same means as the dynamiters and were pursuing a system of retaliation, than which nothing is more dangerous. Of course, it would be suspecting England of being a fool to imagine it instigated the attack on Rossa."

The agricultural college at Amherst got a $30,000 scorching.

J. A. Worman's residence, Minneapolis, was burned at a loss of $18,000.

HEART DISEASE will yield to the use of DR. GRAVES' HEART REGULATOR, thirty years has proved it a specific in all forms of Heart Disease. Free pamphlet of F. E. Ingalls, Cambridge, Mass. $1.00 per bottle.

COUGHS and HOARSENESS.—The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes.

No liquor will hereafter be sold at Wisconsin state fairs.

Above all other earthly ills,
I hate the big, old-fashioned pills;
By slow degrees they downward wend,
And often pause, or upward tend;
With such discomfort are they fraught,
Their good effects amount to naught.
Now, Dr. Pierce prepares a pill
That just exactly fills the bill—
A Pellet, rather, that is all—
A Pleasant Purgative, and small;
Just try them as you feel their need,
You'll find that I speak truth, indeed.

The farm buildings of E. C. Sprague, near Moorhead, were burned by an incendiary.

The "old reliable"—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

George E. Hoster, the Finch jewelry pilferer, was adjudged insane and sent to St. Peter.

Hard to Believe.

It is hard to believe that a man was cured of a Kidney disease after his body was swollen as big as a barrel and he had been given up as incurable and lay at death's door. Yet such a cure was accomplished by Kidney-Wort in the person of M. M. Devereaux of Ionia, Mich., who says: "After thirteen of the best doctors in Detroit had given me up, I was cured by Kidney-Wort. I want every one to know what a boon it is.

A Janesville buyer has shipped 40,000 dozen eggs the past season.

QUANTITY AND QUALITY. In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c. at all druggis's. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp.

W. M. Capron, hardware, Stillwater, has failed.

Caution to Dairymen.

Ask for Wells, Richardson & Co's. Improved Butter Color, and take no other. Beware of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for every other one is liable to become rancid and spoil the butter into which it is put. If you cannot get it write to us at Burlington, Vt., to know where and how to get it without extra expense. Thousands of tests have been made, and they always prove it the best.

The Morning Dress.

It is said that a lady's standing in society can easily be determined by her dress at the breakfast-table; an expensive, showy costume indicating that the wearer has not yet learned the proprieties. But no one need be afraid of being called "shoddy" if her loveliness is as apparent by daylight as at the hope. Perfect beauty is never the attendant of disease; above all, of those diseases peculiar to women, and which find a ready cure in Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

Boston policemen must be numerous and popular. Their late ball netted $8,794.08.

I was afflicted with kidney disease, and suffered intensely. I was induced to try Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy, and before I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. Richmond Henshaw, Providence, R. I.

A gambling house at Helena, Mont., pays a license of $3,380.

A Bold Counterfeit.

A Bold Counterfeit or Imitation of Dr. C. D WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP and GERMAN HOP BITTERS is being sold in the Northwest. Beware of the dangerous imitations. The worthless stuff is sold to Druggists at $2,50 per dozen, or about 20 cts. per bottle, and they charge you 50 cts. The Genuine WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP AND GERMAN HOP BITTERS bears the name of DR. C. D. WARNER on label and wrapper and blown in bottle. Take no other.

$1.00 For 50 Cents.

Any reader of this paper who will send 50 one-cent stamps to the AMERICAN RURAL HOME, Rochester, N. Y., before March 1st, 1885, will receive that handsome paper, postage free, until January 1st, 1886. The RURAL is a large eight-page, forty column WEEKLY paper, now in its fifteenth year, and the cheapest farm journal in the world. The price is one dollar a year in advance, but the above offer of fifty cents in postage stamps will be accepted if sent in before March 1st, 1885. Send for sample copy, and see what a bargain is offered. This advertisement will not appear again.

A Literary Prize.

The Anoka Herald says: "The Sunday Pioneer Press is a paper that every resident of Minnesota can be proud of. In fact, there are not half a dozen magazines in the country equal to it in point of literary productions and ability."

The choicest literature appearing in the Sunday Pioneer Press, appears also in the weekly Pioneer Press. The "Galaxy of Genius" articles, which that paper has contracted for for the current year, is a notable feature, and is eliciting many enconiums. The weekly of Feb. 12th is promised of this series, "Turkish Affairs and English Policy" by Hobart Pasha, Admiral of the Ottaman fleet; "Among the Buddhists in Ceylon" by Moncure D. Conway; and "Life in other Worlds" by Richard A. Proctor. These articles are all copyright matter.

Three of the murderers of Hiram Jellerson were lynched at Audubon, Iowa.

During the war, Dr. Lloyd, of Ohio, from exposure contracted consumption. He says: "I have no hesitation in saying that it was by the use of Allen's Lung Balsam that I am now alive and enjoying perfect health." Don't experiment with new and untried medicines. If you have a cough or cold, take at once Allen's Lung Balsam.

Maid of Athens.

What is the difference between this noted Lady and Carboline the great Hair Renewer? Ans.—One is Maid of Athens and the other is Made of Petroleum and both come from Grease.

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its ENTIRE NUTRITIOUS PROPERTIES. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by Druggists.

Without a Scar.

Is the way that Veterinary Carbolisalve cures Galls, Cuts and Wounds. Always brings the hair in its original color. In 50c. and 1.00 cans at Druggists or by mail. J. W. COLE & CO., Prop's, Black River Falls, Wis.

RED STAR TRADE MARK COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.

A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE

For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. Parties unable to induce their dealer to promptly get it for them will receive two bottles, Express charges paid, by sending one dollar to THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY, Sole Owners and Manufacturers, Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

A Good Family Remedy

STRICTLY PURE.

Harmless to the Most Delicate

WORLD ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM RENOWN

THE REMEDY FOR CURING CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.

NEW EVIDENCE.

Read the following:

ADDISON, PA., April 7, 1883.
I took a violent cold and it settled on my lungs, so much so, that at times I spit blood. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM was recommended to me as a good remedy. I took it, and am now sound and well. Yours respectfully,
A. J. HILEMAN.

ADDISON, PA., April, 1883.
A. J. COLBOM, Esq., Editor of the Somerset Herald, writes: I can recommend ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM as being the best remedy for Colds and Coughs I ever used.

ASTORIA, ILLS., April, 6, 1883.
Gentlemen:—I can cheerfully say your ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which I have sold for the past fifteen years, sells better than any cough remedy, and gives general satisfaction. 'Tis frequently recommended by the medical profession here. Yours Truly,
H. C. MOONEY, Druggist.

LA FAYETTE, R. I., October, 12, 1884.
Gentlemen:—Allow me to say that after using three bottles of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for a bad attack of Bronchitis, I am entirely cured. I send this voluntarily, that these afflicted may be benefited.
Yours respectfully, BURRILL H. DAVIS.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Limited, Proprietors.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.



HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

By the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters the haggard appearance of the countenance and sallowness of dyspeptics are supplanted by a healthier look, and as the food is assimilated, the body acquires substance. Appetite is restored, and the nervous system refreshed with much needed slumber, through the use of this medicine, which is also beneficial to persons of a rheumatic tendency, and an inestimable preventive of fever and ague. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

DO YOU KNOW

"For months I suffered with malaria and nervous dyspepsia. During the attacks I experienced severe pain, accompanied by that extreme tired and languid feeling. Could not eat or sleep. Would get up mornings with hardly life enough to move. None of the usual medicines employed in such cases had any effect upon me. From time to time I was laid up and unable to attend to any business. Finally a druggist of this city suggested

HOPS AND MALT BITTERS,

I commenced taking them, and now I am as well and hearty as any one, and cannot say too much in praise of this excellent remedy."
A. J. POWELL, 16 Woodbridge St., Detroit.

If you cannot get Hops and MALT Bitters of your druggist we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price, one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed.

Do not get Hops and MALT Bitters confounded with other inferior preparations of similar name. Take nothing but Hops and MALT. None genuine unless manufactured by the
HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., Detroit, Mich.

NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, St. Paul. | Wholesale
MERELL & RYAN, St. Paul. | Agents.
LYMAN ELIEL DRUG CO., Minneapolis.

50 Satin Finished Embossed Cards 10c., Rolled Gold Ring, Combination Pocket Knife, 3 French Dolls with Wardrobe, and Agt's Card Outfit, 30c., 5 pks. and your choice of either, 50c., or 10 pks. and all 3 premiums $1.00. HAMDEN CARD CO., Hamden, Conn.

BUY SALZER'S (La Crosse, Wis.) SEEDS.

SEND To the BIG BOSTON, Minneapolis, Minn., your breast, waist and inside leg measure, with description of about what kind of suit or overcoat you need and same will be sent you, on approval, subject to examination.

STROWBRIDGE BROAD CAST



SOWER

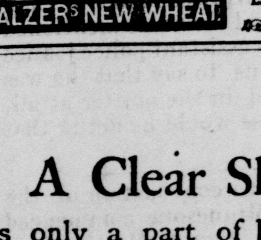
BEST! CHEAPEST! SIMPLEST!

Sows all grains, grass seeds, plaster, salt, ashes, commercial fertilizers — everything requiring broadcasting—any quantity per acre, better and faster than any other method. SAVES SEED by sowing perfectly even. Not affected by wind, as seed is not thrown upwards. Sows half or full cast, on either or both sides of wagon. Readily attached to any wagon or cart without injury, and used wherever they can be driven. Lasts a life-time. Sows 80 acres wheat per day. Crop one-fourth larger than when drilled. Only perfect Broadcaster made; most accurate agricultural implement in the world. Endorsed and recommended by Agricultural colleges and best farmers in U. S. Fully warranted—perfectly simple. Do not be put off with any other. Send at once for new free illustrated catalogue with full information and hundreds of testimonials.

C. W. DORR, Manager
RACINE SEEDER CO.,
258 FOURTH ST., DES MOINES, IOWA

PREPARED FERTILIZING SALT.

Send for "Salt Sayings." Write for Prices.
Car lots, on Car at Your Railway Station.
E. S. FITCH, Bay City, Mich.



BUY NORTHERN CROWN SEEDS.

No seeds produce finer Flowers, better Vegetables, larger Crops, than our reliable Northern Crown Seeds. Don't buy worthless Seeds when for less money ours are delivered FREE BY MAIL at your door. Try them. THE FARM New tested Wheat [5 sorts], among these Saskatchewan Fife, Imperial French, etc. NEW EARLY DAKOTA WHITE OATS, POTATOES, BARLEY, ETC. SEEDS grown 800 miles north of here! Everything for farm. Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and other States will return to old time yield if our Seed grain is used. Try it.

Send for Catalogue. JOHN A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis. Catalogue free.

Plants and Roses. By the 100,000. 200 7 CENT PLANTS. Largest Greenhouses In the West.

A Clear Skin

is only a part of beauty; but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.

Did you Suppose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.



"I owe my Restoration to Health and Beauty to the CUTICURA REMEDIES."

Testimonial of a Boston lady.

DISFIGURING Humors, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching Tortures, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and Infantile Humors cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements and thus removes the cause.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching, and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, $1.00. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

ROCKFORD WATCHES

Are unequalled in EXACTING SERVICE.



Used by the Chief Mechanician of the U. S. Coast Survey; by the Admiral commanding in the U. S. Naval Observatory, for Astronomical work; and by Locomotive Engineers, Conductors and Railway men. They are recognized as THE BEST for all uses in which close time and durability are requisites. Sold in principal cities and towns by the COMPANY'S exclusive Agents (leading jewelers,) who give a Full Warranty.

CARDS Sample Book, Premium List, Price List sent free. U. S. CARD CO., Centerbrook, Conn.

BUY NORTHERN CROWN SEEDS. Catalog free. J. A. SALZER, Seed Grower, La Crosse, Wis.

CANCER A SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT. No knife! No Plaster! No pain! W. C. Payne, M. D., Marshalltown, Iowa.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

40 Hidden Name, Embossed and New Chrome Cards, name in new type, an Elegant 48 page Gilt bound Floral Autograph Album with quotations, 12 page Illustrated Premium and Price List and Agent's Canvassing Outfit, all for 15 cts. SNOW & CO., Yalesville, Conn.

RAW FURS WANTED. Ship by express in sacks to London, Leipzig & Paris Agency, A. Moore, Mgr., 288 Jackson st., St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED.—Ladies and young men in city or country wishing to earn $3 to $5 a day at their homes, no canvassing, work furnished and sent by mail any distance. For particulars address, with stamp, CRYSTALLIZED PHOTO CO., 53 West 7th st., Cincinnati, O.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

R. U. AWARE THAT Lorillard's Climax Plug bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

ANY MAN Or woman making less than $40 per week should try our easy money-making business. We offer energetic persons a splendid chance to make money. Our $4 combination free to those meaning business. Address B H. Merrill, Chicago

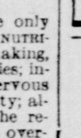
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION—1878.

RUSSIAN FLAX SEED.

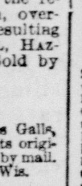
We have FOR SALE GENUINE RUSSIAN SEED FLAX. Experience has proven that Russian seed yields fully FIFTY PER CENT better than any other variety ever sown in this country. Sow only the genuine Russian. We guarantee ours. Write for prices. MANKATO LINSEED OIL CO., MANKATO, MINN.

DR. LINQUIST'S



Spinal Misses' Waist, $1 75
Spinal Corset, 2 00
Spinal Nursing Corset, 2 25
Spinal Abdominal Corset, 2 75

Recommended by leading physicians, delivered free anywhere in the U. S. on receipt of price. Lady Agents Wanted.
Dr. Linquist's Spinal Corset Co., 412 B'way, New York.



SWEET GUM & MULLEIN

The sweet gum taken from the tree of the Southern swamps contains a stimulating expectorant principle which loosens the phlegm, and cuts the false membrane, relieving the early morning cough in Consumption, curing Coughs, Croup, and Whooping Cough. This, combined with the mucilaginous and flesh producing principle in the Mullein Plant of the old field, presents in Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds, and Consumption. For full information send 2ct. stamp for "Taylor's Riddle Book" for the welfare of home and amusement of the little ones.
WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

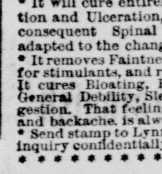
ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS

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